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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XIII.

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 17, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 7

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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R. R. COYLE

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CROWDED OUT

Many excellent articles are crowded out this week but will appear in future issues.

BOONE TAVERN

A PLEASANT RECEPTION

On Thursday last, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Dr. B. H. Roberts, the new Pastor of the Union Church joined her husband in Berea. Her husband had entered upon his duties July 1. The Woman's Christian Association of the church arranged for an important reception at Boone Tavern, from 7:30 to 9:00, on the evening of Friday, the 11th. Those in the receiving line, assisting the Pastor and his wife, were Dr. A. E. Thomson, the former Pastor, Mrs. Thomson, Prof. L. V. Dodge, Chairman of the committee on recommendation of the new pastor, and Mrs. Dodge, President of the Woman's Christian Association. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor had done everything possible to make the spacious parlor and halls of the Tavern inviting. The weather was almost torrid, but the effect was largely neutralized by the delicious punch which was bountifully served. It was a large and pleasant gathering, an auspicious opening for the new pastorate.

"COME TO BOOKS"

"Come to books!" It was in the days before school houses were equipped with bells and before the district could even afford a hand bell for the teacher. So it was the teacher's stentorian call, "Come to books!" that broke in upon the hours of play and turned the busy idlers back to hard benches and fitful periods of study.

It was an expressive call—welcome, most welcome after the many weeks of grubbing, cutting briars, plowing and horing; welcome after the later and shorter period of fustier pulling; sometimes unwelcome when it put an abrupt end to an interesting game that we hoped to win. Who has not engaged the teacher in the game with the sole purpose of eluding his interest and getting a postponement of the inevitable call, "Books! Come to books!"

What memories the words awaken! How we love to linger over them now that they are only memories! And what significance in the call—unthought of, never dreamed of significance! Books—a call to books. What if we had not heard it, or had not heeded it! We shudder at the thought. What would we have been; where would we have been?

Two years ago we were in a store awaiting our turn to make a simple purchase. Soon there was just one ahead of us, a tall young man not yet beyond his teens.

"What can I do for you?" said the merchant, addressing him.

"I want some 'terbacker,'" was the response.

"How much?" asked the merchant.

"Fifty cents wuth," replied the boy.

The tobacco was handed him and he passed the merchant a check in exchange.

"Pay to — One dollar and thirty-five cents for a pig," read the merchant.

"I didn't want you ter read it out," plead the boy.

"Why not?"

"Kaze I didn't want these people ter know that I wuz spendin' my pig money fur terbacker."

"It can't be helped now," said the merchant, and "You'll have to sign your name across the back of the check, here."

"Kaint sign my name," said the boy.

"You mean that you can't write? Have you never been to school? Why don't you go yet?" asked the merchant.

"Don't want to," ignoring all but the last question.

"It wouldn't hurt you a bit," interposed an intelligent looking boy sitting close by.

"Shucks! I wouldn't go to school if my way was paid," said the boy of the pig and tobacco, and he walked out of the store.

Walked out of the store and where is he; what is he? Lost—forever and hopelessly lost in a big, beautiful and wonderful world about which he knows nothing—can never know anything. His view is limited in one direction by the pig, and in the other by a little tobacco. That is the extent of his horizon and will continue to be because he never heeded the call to books. And that is what we would have been—where we would have been, if we had not responded to the call.

"Books! Come to Books!" The call is more persistent, more imperative than ever. Nearly a million public schools are sounding it and soon the high schools, colleges and universities will join in the chorus—"Come to books!"

The call to books is the call to the school, and the call to the school is the call to the farm, to the plane and the saw, to the range and the sewing machine, to a business career, to official position; for the new road to the farm and work-bench is thru the college, the highway to freese happiness and thrift is thru the school of Domestic Science, the open door to a business career or official position is the school door. It was not always so, but "oh! things have passed away and all things have become new."

Come to books!

"I Would Do It Again"

So Says One Who Faced All the Obstacles in the Way of a College Education—An Argument that Ought to Start Thousands on Their Way Thru Academy and College.

September will soon be here—the time when all our schools and colleges open their doors. Already the teachers, who have been in many parts of the country gathering material for another year's work, are coming in.



PROF. SEALE

and the students, too, are thinking, "Only one month more of vacation."

At this time, also, thousands of

young men and women are debating the question, "Shall I go to school next year?"

The settlement of this question involves much—so much that it cannot be passed upon in a moment. Every young person should give it most careful consideration.

What are some of the things that keep one away from school?

"Too old," is the cry of some. They have been at work, perhaps, and have allowed the years from 15 to 25 to pass without going to school, and now there is the feeling that it is too late. There is nothing left for them to do but to go on as they are.

A young man has a position paying him forty dollars per month and his employer tells him to stay six months longer and he will increase his salary to \$50.00 per month.

Another is needed at home. His parents are poor, the crops are to be

Continued on last page.

Be Safe—Not Sorry

4 Per Cent is the limit of what can be paid by a bank and conduct its business on lines of the strictest conservatism. In short, it is the rate that is consistent with absolute safety.

There are many schemes and seemingly attractive investments that offer more but with every added per cent. comes an added risk, and why should you take any risk when you are investing the net results of your labor and economy.

A man who loses his savings thus acquired, usually quits saving from discouragement. "Better be safe than sorry" is a good maxim to observe in choosing a place for investment.

We pay 4 per cent—the safe rate.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

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Another Mysterious Fire

J. M. Coyle's Store and Residence Destroyed—Estimated Losses.

About 11:30 last night fire was discovered in the rear of Mr. J. M. Coyle's store building. The building is also occupied by Mr. Coyle as a residence. Mrs. Coyle was the first to be awakened, and quickly gave the alarm both to her own family and Dr. Bert Cornelius, who had apartments over the store.

At the time of the discovery of the fire the entire back end of the structure was in flames and still it was some time before the town could be aroused and the fire department was on the scene, so that all the household effects of Mr. and Mrs. Coyle were destroyed and their stock of goods greatly damaged. The goods were mostly removed from the building but the damage on them will possibly amount to \$1,000. The stock

was valued at \$2,500 and household goods, \$500. Mr. Coyle held insurance to the amount of \$1,500 on his goods and \$200 on his household furniture. Dr. Cornelius' loss is estimated at about \$75.

Although the fire department was late in arriving they did most valiant service and succeeded in putting out the flames when the building was about half consumed. For a time it looked as if the Racket Store to the north on Main St. would go and some of Mrs. Early's stock was removed, but no damage was done.

The building destroyed was owned by Mr. J. B. Richardson, of Big Hill. He is said to have about \$700 insurance on it.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it was possibly due to a defective flue.

HOW TO EARN \$10 A DAY

Most boys would be willing to work for much less than \$10 a day. The fact is that few of them expect ever to get such a sum for a day's work. They all expect to work, and many of them are anxious for the school days to pass so they can get at it. Some boys actually stop school to work for 50 to 75 cents a day, or even less, and think they are lucky, never stopping to think of the value of a



NEW POWER PLANT

day at school. Let us see what it is. It is plain that we can come at it by subtracting the earnings of a lifetime of uneducated labor from those of a lifetime of educated labor. Now, if we suppose that the ignorant laborer gets \$1.50 a day and that he works 300 days in the year for forty years we shall have the earnings of a lifetime of ignorant labor, or \$150

Continued on last page.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

President Must Face Issue on Tariff—Statehood Bill Goes Down Under Veto—Last of Maine's Stalwarts Dies—Commons Wins.

CONFEREES AGREE

Last week there was doubt as to the agreement of the conferees on the three tariff measures and it was suggested that the President might not be called upon to exercise the veto power, but both the members of the joint committee and the two Houses are proving good at compromising and all three of the measures will likely be before the President before the end of the week, and, altho a poll of the editors of the country by the Chicago Tribune shows a majority in favor of his signing the bills, it is generally understood that he will veto them.

[Continued on last page]

THE HIGHER APPEAL

Not to Prepare for "Soft Snaps" but for Service is the Aim of the School

Easier work, shorter hours, better pay, are common arguments for going to school. What else would make a person shut himself up with his books for long months and years? A teacher is better paid than a hod carrier; a banker works less and gets more than a day laborer; an educated man has the advantage over his uneducated brother.

Many a boy goes to school to get out of work, hoping to get a "soft snap" some day and make an easy living. A good school has little room for such boys. When a young fellow is freed from work that his brothers and sisters must continue at home he should feel that he is going to school as a delegate, that his good fortune is not to be used for his own good alone. Not only his family but the neighborhood is for a time robbed of his labor. He is to make amends some day.

A school that does not have teachers with high ideals and enthusiasm for their work is likely to chill the unselfish ambition of its most promising pupils. A school with the best teachers will arouse to better motives many a selfish and exclusive bookworm. The contagious spirit of a good school makes a happy and studious body of students.

The boy or girl who comes to Berea with a serious purpose will find himself or herself in the happy majority of those students whose grades are good, whose aims are unselfish, and whose friendship will be a never failing encouragement.

S. W. Boggs.

FURNITURE

The happiest couples in the world are the ones who buy their Furniture at Welch's. We have the best looking line of Furniture, Rugs, Carpet and Wall Paper in Madison County.

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

With a circulator in every kiss how many narrow escapes do you suppose you have had?

Was it not lucky that the dear women got rid of their rats before the hot wave came along?

Some people do not believe in vacation. They needn't go to the school-boy for sympathy.

With the wider use of bubbly fountain nearly everybody will learn to drink like a horse.

A boy does not regard it as a hard ship to have to take swimming lessons during his vacation.

No objection can be raised to the contents man unless he sheds his good manners with his coat.

They are breaking the bathing records in Boston. Hot weather will drive people to anything.

The fool that rocks the boat is with us in summertime, but the fool that speeds his auto is with us always.

All society is now divided into two parts—those who have and those who have not been up in an aeroplane.

One of the troubles about fly swatting is that where one fly is swatted two more appear to plague the swatter.

A newspaper devotes a page of type and pictures to showing how to make a canoe. There is only one why walk.

A Philadelphia man has just sold his automobile to get money to buy a home. Just to be different, we presume.

What has become of all our American aviators? The foreigner is winning all the prizes and breaking all the necks.

One weather expert says the world is growing warmer, but he laments in vain for applause. Bring on the prophet who says the world is growing colder.

A man in California, saved from drowning, gave a dime to his rescuer. Hence, it is fair to conclude that no life of value to the world was saved to it.

A good many of our citizens are anxious to know whether the completion of the Panama canal will have any effect upon the price of Panama hats.

Surgery has restored his reason to an insane man. Surgery does many wonderful things, but it has not reached the point where it can restore his money to a bankrupt.

One of the professors has been developing new kinds of potato bugs in order to prove the theory of evolution. Why not prove the theory with something that might become useful?

A Boston woman started out to do a man's work—but it rained and her back hair came down.

Catching a big fish caused one man to die of excitement. Perhaps you are lucky in that the big fish you took always got away.

Manager Chance has been hit on the head with pitched balls thirty-eight times, but that is not what makes him so great a manager.

Some authorities hold that aviators are trespassers except over navigable waters. But no one can catch them in the net.

A street car motorman has been arrested in New York for exceeding the speed limit. Of course, there did not happen to be a coal wagon in the track.

A new operative importation can bring in various languages, but speaks only Japanese. The accomplishment is of doubtful value, for it is at all times difficult to tell what tongue the grand opera star warbles with.

TEAM CHOSEN FOR NATIONAL SHOOT

FIFTEEN KENTUCKY SHARP SHOOTERS WIN PLACES AND WILL GO TO CAMP PERRY.

DROUGHT GROWING WORSE

Record of Twenty-Five Years Broken for Long Dry Spell—Water Has to Be "Toted" in Many Instances for Stock and Domestic Use.

Orville Rifle Range.—By the stern process of elimination, the whole membership of the Kentucky brigade of Infantry has resolved itself into a rifle team of 15 experts.

The men who made good and will go to Camp Perry to try for national honors, August 21, are:

Lieut. Col. A. McLean Moffett, Frankfort; First Lieut. D. W. Barrett, Booneville; Maj. Jackson Morris, Frankfort; Capt. William H. Meadows, Louisville; Capt. James R. Sams, Lexington; Lieut. Col. Felix Kerrick, Louisville; Capt. James H. DeWeese, Louisville; Sergt. Thomas Peyton, Earlinton; Corp. William Phipps, Salyersville; Capt. Bolling G. Nelson, Hopkinsville; First Lieut. Frederick W. Staples, Lexington; Sergt. Dexter Hall, Somerset; Capt. Henry W. Rogers, Earlinton; Capt. H. Testamson Back, Jackson.

SUFFERING FOR WATER.

Lexington.—Farmers attending the Blue Grass fair report the drought in Eastern Kentucky to be the worst in 25 years. Many streams have dried up and water for drinking purposes and to water stock is in many places at a premium.

All crops are so badly scorched that it is believed that less than half the usual yield will result at the harvest.

Navigation on the Ohio river has been stopped near Mayaville and this and other rivers are in some places lower than since 1881.

The situation is growing worse and there is no rain in sight.

HEAD WIND ALL THE WAY.

Aviator McCurdy Flies Thirty-Six Miles in Kentucky.

Lexington.—J. A. D. McCurdy, the Canadian aviator, flew from the fair ground here to Winchester and return. The flight, 18 miles each way, was made in a biplane. McCurdy bucked a head wind all the way out, but arrived in Winchester 35 minutes after leaving here. He came back in 24 minutes.

WILD ONIONS IN WHEAT.

Glasgow.—A number of wheat crops in Southern Kentucky are about to become worthless by wild onions having grown into the wheat lands. Several of the farmers will dry the wheat thoroughly and attempt to separate the onion seed from the wheat. However, this is a very tedious task, and it is hardly probable that it can be done successfully. In case the wheat is unfit for bread purposes it will be fed to stock. W. H. Jones, of Glasgow, is about to lose his entire crop of some 300 acres.

KICKED BY HORSE.

Glasgow.—Eugene Copas was kicked by a horse and it is feared internally injured. The young man has been unconscious since the accident and his attending physician thinks his condition critical. He was hitching the horse to a buggy when the accident occurred.

FARMERS SELLING STOCK.

Carlisle.—The heaviest shipments of live stock ever known at the season are being made from this city. Farmers from Nicholas, Bourbon, Robertson and Bath counties are bringing them here and shipping them to the river markets. The drought is the cause.

SHOT IN MELON PATCH.

Franklin.—A young son of Gih Allen, a farmer, was shot and dangerously injured. Young Allen with some playmates had entered the melon patch of a neighbor, and while there the young man was shot in the back by an unknown party.

PARIS DENTIST HURT.

Paris.—Dr. Raymond McMillan was found lying by the Paris and Cincinnati pike unconscious and badly bruised about the head and body. It is supposed that his horse took fright at a passing automobile and ran off with him.

Mayaville.—The annual Farmers' Institute for Mason county will convene in a two days' session at the court house Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22 and 23, and will be presided over by J. U. Bherenshaker, of North Pleasantville, Ky.

Jackson.—Seemingly seeking revenge for testimony given against him Bud Turner, of Quicksand, Breathitt county, led a party of friends in an attack on a railroad camp. At the first exchange Turner was killed and his followers fled.

THE ELEPHANT COULDN'T KUTTAWA.

Kuttaw.—A ponderous elephant perambulating peacefully at the end of his tether in a Wild West show, became aware of better foraging outside. For several hours he threw the people of this place into abject terror. At the home of Perschell (Henn) the pachyderm entered the garden by tearing away a section of the fencing, took a fancy to an ice cream freezer, and after extracting all the "goodies" therefrom got the enn frustated on his trunk and beat a wild tattoo trying to get it off again.

SIAM SENDS A STUDENT.

Lexington.—The government of Siam has notified Judge Henry S. Barker, president of Kentucky state university, that Nal Tee, a young Siamese, will be sent to the university this fall to matriculate in the college of agriculture and that his expenses will be paid by the government of Siam.

The communication states that the people of Siam are taking up the cultivation of tobacco and that the special object in sending Nal Tee to the Kentucky university is to study the methods of growing and handling tobacco in this state.

Nal Tee has just completed a course in the study of cotton production at the University of Mississippi. He will matriculate at Kentucky state university and will probably take the full four years' course in the college of agriculture.

Siam is the second to send a native to the college of agriculture to make a special study of tobacco culture within the last two years. In the fall of 1909 Johannes Duplessis Oosthuizen, of Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa, was sent to the college by the government of South Africa, and he is now a junior in that college, his major study being that of tobacco culture.

RICHMOND TO HAVE FAIR.

Richmond.—It has been decided to hold a fair in this county. Sheriff David A. McCord has been elected president; Earl Curtis and J. B. Walker, vice presidents, and James A. Crutcher, secretary. Arrangements are being planned to offer the biggest premiums ever known here, and every form of exhibitable stock will be on display. The dates set aside for the fair are September 7, 8 and 9.

DROGGED OVER WIRE FENCE.

Elizabethtown.—The feature of the meeting of the Muldraugh Hill Medical society was an address by Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, of Louisville, on "Mental Responsibility." The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. L. Atkinson, of Campbellsville, and was largely attended by Louisville and county physicians.

JUDGE RECOVERS VOICE.

Vanceburg.—Judge A. H. Parker, who has been seriously ill for two weeks, has recovered his voice, which he lost August 12, 1894. He is improving rapidly and is unquestionably the happiest man in Kentucky.

SHOT AND KILLED BY FARMER.

Taylorville.—In the presence of a large crowd John A. Cottrell, a farmer, shot and killed George Pou, his former employee, at the Spencer county fair after a quarrel over money.

Nashville.—Nothing has caused more rejoicing among the farmers of Hopkins county for months than the heavy downpour of rain. For weeks, excepting some light showers, the drought has been working havoc on corn and tobacco. The blistering sun following short showers caused the crops to fire. The entire county has had a good drenching with prospects of more to follow. Corn and tobacco can safely be predicted the best for years.

Danville.—Mrs. W. C. Grinstead, sister-in-law of former Mayor Grinstead, of Louisville, had a narrow escape from death. Her horse took fright at an auto and bounded over an embankment. Mrs. Grinstead carried her little granddaughter in her arms. The infant escaped with a few bruises, but Mrs. Grinstead sustained a broken ankle.

Mayaville.—George Longnecker, who shot and killed George Watson, alias Insko, near Mayaville, on the night of June 15, while Watson and his pal, Burnall, sought to rob Longnecker and Timothy Ryan, has been sued for \$15,000 damages through the Equitable Trust Co., as guardian.

Mt. Olivet.—The central portion of Robertson has not received the rain that other sections have enjoyed, and the crops and pastures seem on the verge of utter destruction.

Glasgow.—Judge S. E. Jones left for Campton, Wolfe county, where he will preside at a four weeks' term of court. He goes under the new law which authorizes the governor to send the circuit judges to any other district when they are at leisure. The present appointment takes Judge Jones' vacation away from him, but he is very much in favor of the new law.

Glasgow.—Great preparations are made by the Macabees for the entertainment of their visitors at Mammoth Cave.

NEWSPAPER PLANT DESTROYED

Explosion in the Engraving Department of the Louisville Herald Held Responsible For Heavy Damage Loss.

Louisville.—Fire, believed to have been caused by an explosion in the engraving department, completely burned the interior department of the building of the Louisville Herald, destroying the plant. The explosion occurred after all editions had been published, and comparatively few persons were in the building at the time. All linotypes, presses and stereotyping machinery were wrecked, and little was saved in the way of furniture.

When the fire was discovered 15 employees were in the building. All of them escaped without injury. Two men, Joseph Hamilton, an engraver, and B. F. Bache, a machinist, were on the upper floors when the first big linotypes tore through the floors to the basement below. Both of these experienced narrow escapes. Fire Chief Lahan and half a dozen of his men had a narrow escape from falling machinery.

The loss, including the damage to the building, will amount to about \$165,000. Pending the completion of the Herald's new building, started several months ago, the Herald will be published from the plant of the Evening Post.

The fire was the sixteenth destructive blaze visiting Louisville in 36 hours. Local fire losses have reached close to \$225,000. The fire marshal will conduct an investigation.

HARD AT WORK.

Farmers Resume Grading on Central Lincoln Road.

Scottsville.—Gravel hauling on the Central Lincoln road which was checked by the rain, was resumed with enthusiasm. The graveling work is being done by three separate crews. One crew started at the city limits of Scottsville and is working towards Glasgow. One is working at Cedar Springs and the third at the town of Petroleum. The farmers are enthusiastic at the work done and expect to finish the road in this county before bad weather.

DRY FIELDS ON FIRE.

Carlisle.—Fields of dry grass and weeds are burning along the railroads in every direction. Large acreages in places have already been laid waste from the fires, so dry has become the vegetation, and fencing in places has been saved with great difficulty. Nothing more than half a crop of corn or tobacco can now be hoped for.

PASSENGERS TERRORIZED.

Paris.—Flye men who had been terrorizing the passengers on a south-bound Louisville & Nashville train from Winchester were arrested and placed in jail. The men boarded the train at Winchester for Cynthiana, and, being intoxicated, proceeded to make things lively.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS BARN.

Georgetown.—A seed barn belonging to James Ewing was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. It contained blue grass seed, corn and hay valued at \$1,200. Forty neighbors assisted in keeping fire from the adjoining big valuable stock barn.

SCHOOL TEACHER SLAIN.

Somerset.—J. A. Phelps, a farmer, shot and killed Riley Price, a school teacher. Price and Phelps had trouble Christmas, when Price shot Phelps in the shoulder. Since that time the two men had not met until the killing took place.

LARGE PURCHASE OF MULES.

Vanceburg.—The largest sale of mules for this year was made when W. L. Cooper purchased 34 head from Mrs. Steele & Sons.

Georgetown.—A heavy hailstorm visited the western and northern end of Scott county, doing tobacco considerable damage. A three-hour rain followed, bringing great relief to suffering stock.

Lexington.—Although the Blue Grass fair was opened without the usual ceremonies of speaking or parade, the crowd in attendance was one of the largest ever seen on the grounds upon the first day.

Springdale.—J. R. McAllister, of Huntington, W. Va., fell 44 feet from a bridge. His injuries at first were not considered serious, but he died from their effects.

Cawood.—Marion Stewart, Sr., and Robert L. Cawood were shot and seriously wounded at the school election.

Louisville.—One death from pellagra has occurred here.

Carlisle.—The arrangements for the big Democratic barbecue to be held at Blue Lick Springs August 31, are reaching large proportions, and Democrats of many counties are becoming deeply interested. Big delegations are expected to attend from Lexington, Louisville, Covington and some even from the western part of the state.

Williamsburg.—The city council has submitted a proposition to vote \$30,000 bonds for waterworks at the November election. If the bonds fail a franchise will be sold.



THE AMERICAN HOME

W. A. RADFORD
EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 125 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

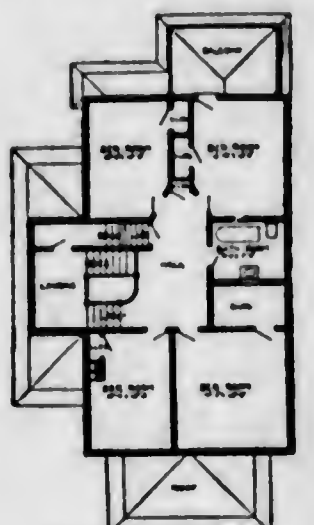
The joy of home building for a great many, especially for those living in our larger cities, is to get far out into the country, in some of the numerous pretty little suburbs that are within easy commuting distance. Most American cities are fortunate in their suburbs. If the home builder wants a wooded home site, a marine view, a beautiful river cottage, picturesque scenery where nature has scooped out ravines and built hills, or if the tastes run more to agriculture and poultry raising, a suburban community can usually be found that pretty exactly meets the requirements.

There are two kinds of suburbs, those that "just grow" and those that are the outgrowth of plans laid out by men of foresight. "Give me good transportation, electric cars every ten minutes, and let me have a hundred acre farm fifteen miles from the business section of the city, and I will show you a thriving suburb in five years," recently said a veteran in the art of promoting suburban development.

This gives a valuable tip to the man who wants to build himself a home and at the same time realize a good profit on his investment in the event of sale. Pick out a likely looking suburb where the land values have not gone up too high, and pioneer it for awhile. It will be worth doing without some of the extreme conveniences of city life for a time, if by so doing you can sell your place in ten years

ment, etc., with slate or tile roofs are exceedingly popular and help to make the best sort of building investment.

The design illustrated herewith is a cement plaster house, the cement applied over expanded metal lath. This is a method of construction that has attained great popularity the last five or six years for suburban building. At a cost of very little in excess of ordinary clapboards or shingle siding this cement plaster is put on, making a house that has all the advantages,



Second Floor Plan.

so far, as substantial appearance goes, of a brick masonry structure.

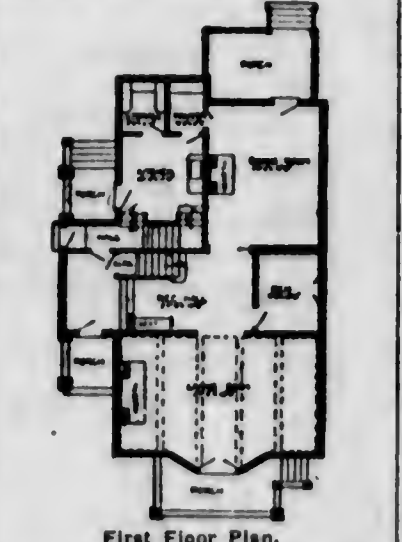
The cement plaster is applied in three coats, completely insulating the expanded metal lath and building up a covering about three-quarters of an inch in thickness. This is thoroughly waterproofed with special waterproof-



time for two or three times as much as you paid for it.

Invest in acre property and enjoy the pleasure of a nice garden, green lawns, shrubs, trees and flowers with plenty of sunshine and open air all around, and all your own. Then after a time when the suburb has developed, you can sell it for a lot or two and be practically independent for life.

It is natural for the prospective home builder to ask, "What is the best kind of a house to build? What material should I use?" The best advice in answer to this is, "Place your case in the hands of architects who have made a specialty of home planning, and get their expert advice as to the best kind of residence that will best meet your needs; and next, more important still, 'build well.'" There



First Floor Plan.

is no wisdom or economy in putting your savings into a structure that will be tumbled down around your ears by the time you have it paid for. Substantial, first-class construction, using good grade, permanent building materials, costs but little more than the temporary sort.

It is well to have an eye to the fire-resisting character of the house, especially when built in the suburbs or smaller communities where there is very little fire protection. The fire-resisting materials, brick veneer, ce-

ing paint that has been developed for this purpose, so all difficulty from this source is removed. It is said that houses built in this way are just as warm in the winter time as houses of brick or stone, and at the same time are much dryer, being in this respect equal to a substantial frame house.

As to artistic appearance, nothing is finer. From the illustration it will be seen that ornamental panel strips of wood are used in connection with the cement plaster siding to break up the large surfaces and produce an attractive "English half-timber" effect.

The interior of this house is arranged both conveniently and to get the greatest amount possible of desirable living space. The living room is a very large apartment, extending clear across the front of the house, and is well lighted. The reception hall is so placed as to be an attractive addition to the living room. The dining room and kitchen are well situated.

On the second floor there are four large bedrooms, with clothes closet space. The bathroom is on this floor. The total width of this house is 34 feet, its length, 48 feet 8 inches. It is stated that this design can be carried out complete for \$4,000, using a good substantial grade of material throughout. For a substantial suburban home it has many points in its favor.

Life at Sea is Uneventful.
Life at sea is as uneventful as selling groceries, according to Capt. E. J. Smith, who commands the Olympic, the largest steamship in the world, which reached port recently. He doesn't find the romance or the thrill or the sustained excitement in his life's work that tellers of sea tales do. Of his forty odd years on the ocean he only remembers that the work was hard and the responsibilities great. "I have been fortunate, I suppose," he said. "I have never been in a wreck, I have never even seen a wreck, I have never seen but one ship in distress, and I have never had a serious accident to a ship under my command. Of course, there are storms and calms, fogs and bergs, but they are the incidents of every-day life of an ocean liner. My life has been completely uneventful."

Dr. Pearsons, Friend of the Mountain People

Interesting Career of Berea's Great Benefactor Outlined—The Characteristics That Led to His Success.

Readers of the Citizen may remember that I discovered this Sanitarium last April, when I came to call upon Dr. Pearsons on his ninety-first birthday. He has now left the Sanitarium and is living alone with two helpers in his beautiful home six blocks away, Mrs. Frost and I took dinner with him, and a friend whom he had invited from the City, yesterday.

The Doctor looks just as he has looked for the last thirty years only that there is a touch of feebleness in his walk, and a little deafness which causes him frequently to put his hand to his ear. His real infirmity is an acute neuralgic pain on one side of the head, which is often a torture. You would know him instantly from his picture.

The friend who dined with him and us that day was Dr. Williams, of Chicago, who has just written Dr. Pearsons' life. Naturally, we talked a good deal about his memories and experiences. He was born in the township of Bedford, Vermont, on the 14th of April, 1820. There were no telegraphs or railroads in those days, and the whole country was in the backwoods. Vermont is a "Green Mountain State," and young Daniel had a chance to chop wood, lay up stone walls, and cultivate the rocky fields of his father's farm. He was tall, straight and strong, and the great difference between him and the other boys of the neighborhood, to begin with, was that he worked harder, spent more time thinking about things, and avoided all useless dissipation. Several of his neighbor boys filled drunkards' graves before they were forty. "They used to make fun of me," he said. "Because I didn't ride with them and drink with them, and play cards with them, but where

he married Miss Chapin, daughter of one of the oldest Massachusetts families. St. Gaudens' statue of the "Puritan" at Springfield, Mass., was modeled from her grandfather, Deacon Chapin. She brought him a little money, and a good deal of high principle and ambition.

In those days there was a remarkable young woman riding over the hills of Massachusetts. Mary Lyon had conceived the great idea of a school for the Christian education of young women, and she was raising money to establish such a school at Mt. Holyoke. The girls were not to be waited upon, but to do their own work. They were to live plainly, to that farmers' daughters might come, and it was largely from farmers, in small sums, that Mary Lyon raised the money for the beginnings of this famous school. Everybody in that region heard of Mary Lyon. Dr. Pearsons saw her often, and while he was not one who could help her much at that time, the influence of her example and her ideals followed him thru later years.

After ten years of successful practice of medicine at Chicopee, Dr. Pearsons and his wife decided that they would go West, and they came to Chicago in those wonderful days when the city was in the making. Mrs. Pearsons said to her husband, "Daniel, you are a good doctor, but you are more of a business man, and here is the greatest chance to do business." He began to sell land for the Illinois Central Railroad, driving in his buggy from one end of the State to the other, and getting a commission on what he sold. This work required judgment and honesty. He must know the value of the land; he must judge the character of the pur-

SUCCESS AND EDUCATION

The little book "Who's Who in America" contains life sketches of nearly 8,000 persons that have won distinction in some line of noble endeavor. It is very interesting to know to what extent their success came from education, and we may get at the facts in this way:

There were, according to the last census, about 41,000,000 people in the United States over twenty-one years of age. They are divided into four classes about as follows:

Class 1—Without school training 5,000,000
Class 2—With only common school training 33,000,000
Class 3—With common and high school training 2,000,000
Class 4—With college and higher education 1,000,000

Now, in which of these classes do we find the 8,000 persons who have won distinction?

In Class 1—Among the 5,000,000 we find 31
In Class 2—Among the 33,000,000 we find 808
In Class 3—Among the 2,000,000 we find 1,345
In Class 4—Among the 1,000,000 we find 8,768

The chance you give your child will depend on the class you put him in. From the above figures it will be seen that the uneducated child has only one chance in 160,000 of attaining distinction. But a common school education will increase his chances four times. A high school training will increase the chances of the common school boy twenty-three times, giving him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated boy. And a college education will increase the chances of the high school boy nine times, giving him 219 times the chances of the common school boy and more than 800 times the chances of the untrained.

ing but bread and milk up there now; I guess they will soon starve out." "I tell you," said Dr. Pearsons, "these Yankees know what they are doing; they will make something out of the young men who come to that College, and they will build up this country. If I make the money that I expect to, some day I will build a building for Beloit College."

Dr. Pearsons had the faculty of all great men for seeing values. When he saw land that was going to be valuable he bought it, and afterwards was able to sell it at a profit. And he was one of the first to see the value of the pine forests of Michigan. He gathered all the money he could and bought thousands of acres of that level country where the pines stand thick together, and tall as the masts of an ocean vessel.

In 1871 came the Chicago fire. The City had been built largely of wood-buildings and was swept away in a day and night. Instantly it had to be rebuilt. The price of lumber doubled and has never gone down. Dr. Pearsons had been a well-to-do man, but the fire now made him a rich man.

But in all these years he had done a great deal besides making money. He had been interested in all that pertained to the good of the City and of the West. His friend, Addison Hallard, was conducting a "Railroad mission," as it was called, where an enormous Sunday School gathered from the wild regions of the City. Dr. Pearsons was a teacher in this Sunday School. He helped found the Presbyterian Hospital, and was President of its Board of Trustees. He assisted the Young Men's Christian Association, and the City Missionary Society. When a little more than sixty he left the City of Chicago and built this beautiful home seventeen miles west at Hinsdale, keeping his office in the city. It was a home of perfect comfort, but not anything for display.

When he was seventy, he retired from active business and began a new career—the career of a giver. He began to use the business talent and sagacity by which he had made his money, in giving it away in such fashion as to be the largest benefit to the world. This part of the story we will tell at another time.

Win. Goodell Frost.

MORAL FENCES UP AT BERA

Any hill farmer can put a fair colt on the market, but it is not so easy to produce a fine gaited, well-mannered, three-year-old, of good action, sound, and a good seller that will bring \$300 to \$500. To do this requires forethought enough to avoid pastures fenced with barbed wire and to secure careful handling by a good trainer.

Now this matter of growing boys and girls that shall be high-mannered, above meanness, active, on the spot, with the willingness and the power to do things, is just as difficult and much more to be desired than to produce a high grade horse.

Many a man makes the mistake of thinking if he sends John or Mary to school that he has done his duty—nothing more should be asked of him. Just as well for a man to say, "Well, I have put the colt in pasture, my part is done." Not so. "Is the pasture safe, is the feed good, is there water accessible at all times? Will the colt be liable to get into a bog when trying to get to water? The wise horse grower asks some such questions as these before his thoroughbred yearling is turned out in a strange pasture.

Now there are schools and schools. A good school not only has teachers in the class room able to teach, but also it gives thought and care to see that the student does his work and that he has the instruction needed.

Here is the school that turns out boys and girls who can take places of responsibility, gives them facilities for a training in bearing and meeting responsibilities.

The matter of manners must have attention. A civil manner, a kind and polite mode of address must be acquired if a young person is to succeed in a position where he comes in

contact with people. An uncivil merchant soon has a store empty of customers.

More important than manners is morals. Your colt soon loses his market value if it is proven that it is vicious. A vicious boy looks long for a job. He must be absolutely honest, above temptation, if he is to succeed in business.

The school that neglects the moral side of life, that provides only for a secular training, may turn out enough educated rascals to ruin the community—men who stand for success at any cost in business, who stand for plunder and graft in political life.

Schools like the Moody schools at Northfield, Mass., like Park College, Mo., like Berea College, where the whole man is trained, where the aim is to send out men that are, above all, honest, upright, fearless in exposing and opposing wrong in social and political life, these schools are doing an enviable work—they are serving the nation.

At Berea, for instance, the student associations, officered and managed by students, give a training outside the class room that develops and fits for positions of leadership, and responsibility. To their praise, be it said, that the teachers are not satisfied to develop a scholar, merely, but as far as possible a citizen who shall be a force for good in the community. This is secured by painstaking, oversight and a positive effort to advance spiritual development with scholastic and physical power.

Benton H. Roberts,
Pastor Union Church.

ADVANTAGES OF A BIG SCHOOL

The reputation of a school must depend largely upon the ability and special preparation of its teaching force. Well-equipped teachers are usually found in the large school which alone is able to attract them.

The large school offers inducements to worthy students in the way of scholarships, not possible in small institutions, thus making it easier financially for those who could not otherwise continue in school and who have shown themselves thoroughly capable and eager for an education. Another advantage is that the large school brings together more students, and healthy competition in the contest for scholarship is the result. Also the literary and debating societies have more members and afford a chance for more students to develop the ability to think rapidly and clearly and to exercise their talent for public speaking.

The large school with its specialists naturally has more courses and offers a wider range of subjects for the student to select from. Thus students have a better opportunity to specialize in any chosen profession. They are attracted to the course of study which somehow appeals to them and are often enabled to prepare themselves for a life work which is more in keeping with their native ability



SECRETARY MORTON

than, perhaps, they would have chosen had they been in a smaller school with fewer courses to select from.

Without good equipment the best teaching is greatly limited. The large school with its good laboratories, where the student can see practical demonstrations of the theories taught, and with its libraries containing thousands of volumes, often unobtainable in the smaller schools, affords advantages for special study along particular lines. It also has museums

An Early Traveler Near Berea

Extracts From His Diary Throw Light on Early Conditions.

Madison, Wis., July 10, 1911.
Editor of Citizen:

In the collection of material, which I am examining here, is to be found an old diary, kept by a certain Dr. Wm. Fleming in 1779. He was evidently traveling through Eastern Kentucky on official business, as he is referred to as Commissioner. The objective point of his journey was Boonesborough, that important point in the early history of Kentucky. The extract which I copy today will undoubtedly interest your readers as the observations of a traveler in the region about Berea at so early a date. It is interesting to identify the localities mentioned and to note the remarks on early Kentucky weather. The document also has much importance in foreshadowing the early settlement of that region for it refers to the good land, and an accompanying entry shows an early claim.

"Dec. 16, 1779. Left St. Asaph's for Boonesburg, crossed Dick's River at Cohorn's place, went up Gilbert's Creek and down a small creek that emptied into Paint Lick Creek. Lay on a mile short of the Creek and was greatly favored. The weather, tho it was cloudy and threatened a fall, yet held up till the morning. We had no test with us. It rained in the morning and froze as it fell. Our journey about twenty miles through large quantities of good land.

17th. Crossed Paint Lick Creek and Silver Creek, came up Tate's Creek. The road very bad. The cane lapped over with the snow and rain made it almost impassable. There is good land on Tate's Creek. Got to Boonesburg in the evening, twenty miles from our encampment. The weather very severe. It snowed a little in the night.

18th. The weather severely cold and cloudy. Did a little business.

19th. Clear, frosty and very cold.

20th. Went on with business. The frost continues severe. We were informed of one Davis' family being lost on the Rockcastle. They encamped on a fork of the Creek, the river rising and surrounding them. Davis tried to swim over but was drowned."

It is likely that Fleming was a land commissioner and we begin to find claims entered soon after as may be seen from the following entry of 1780.

"Adam Broll enters 1,500 acres upon a Treasury warrant on the waters of the Rockcastle beginning on the Middle Fork about three quarters of a mile above the trace from the settlement to Boonesboro, including a spring at the head of a little branch that runs into said fork, and up the creek, for quantity entered the 15th day of May, 1780." Teste.—James Thompson S. S. C.

J. R. Robertson.

MUSIC IN EVERY HOME

Prof. Rigby Tells How the Musical Instinct May be Fostered—What Berea Offers.

Music should be in every home because the musical instinct is planted in the heart of every normal boy and girl. It is as natural for the child to try to express this inborn musical desire as it is for the birds to bubble over with their morning song.

But the way of expressing this desire for music will be good or bad, musical or unmusical, sweet, beautiful and elevating, or harsh, rasping and degrading according as the child's surroundings are musically favorable or unfavorable.

If the child is so fortunate as to be born in a home, no matter how humble or how elegant, where the light-hearted mother sings as she does her work, and at night soothes the child to sleep with a sweet lullaby; if the family gather at least once every day and sing a song at family worship, and, Sunday afternoon, spend an hour around the organ singing hymns, then this inborn instinct, this musical seed has fallen into good ground, and it will grow and develop into a strong sturdy plant of beauty and usefulness that will bloom into sweet song.

But if the child is so unfortunate as to be born in a home, rich or poor, where there is such a hurry to feed the cattle and hogs that there is no time to feed the hungry souls of the children with musical and religious food, where the mother is so busy with her work or with society affairs that the child is in the way, and gets a "box on the ear" instead of a song, where Sunday is a day when all are too "dead tired" to do anything but sleep or go picnicing, then you may be sure the musical instinct which God has planted within the child has fallen in stony ground and it can only starve and die or grow twisted and dwarfed, expressing itself in harsh noise or cheap vulgar songs.

Every home may have the proper conditions for the development of this musical instinct.

It is not necessary to have wealth, a piano, and parents who are highly cultivated musicians. In fact, homes of this kind are often the most barren

musically. What is needed is simple but good wholesome music in which all the family can take part.

A mother with love and music in her soul, and a very little training can furnish the right musical atmosphere; and the kind of musical education necessary to have the right kind of music in the home is within the reach of everyone who desires it.

The Music Department of Berea College furnishes a large part of this education absolutely free. There are free singing classes; where good songs may be learned, where the important principles of voice culture and music reading are taught according to



PROF. RALPH RIGBY

the latest and best methods, all without any expense.

Special private lessons on the organ, which is, above all, the instrument for home, church and Sunday school, may be obtained from the best experienced teachers for only twenty-three cents per lesson.

Private lessons in voice, piano and violin, may be had also for very small expense.

The aim of the whole music department is to provide the best possible training for that kind of music in the homes, churches and Sunday schools, which will make life brighter and better, which will elevate the musical standard of the whole community, and teach men and women to live the more abundant life.

which are rarely to be had in the smaller schools, well-built school buildings, thoroughly equipped, and modern dormitories which make the work of the students easier and daily life more pleasant.

The large school brings together students from the various towns, counties and other states. This mingling of students in the class room and their daily social life together give special advantages for the exchange of new and larger ideas and fosters a broader view of life. At the same time, associations are formed and friendships made which last through life.

Furthermore, the larger the school the more opportunities there are for the student of small means to work his way through school.

Berea College is a growing institution. It has all of these advantages. Its faculty consists of conscientious and thoroughly equipped teachers. It offers numerous scholarships to worthy students. It has good literary and debating societies. Its laboratories are good and well furnished and it has one of the finest libraries in the state; also a museum containing many interesting specimens.

The social advantages at Berea are good, for the school stands for all that is true and noble in manhood and womanhood.

Someone has said, "It is cheaper to go to Berea than to stay at home." And what student can afford to miss these advantages and stay at home.

D. Walter Morton.

HOUSES TO RENT

To those who wish to reside in Berea for a longer or shorter time to enjoy its educational advantages, the College has a number of houses, large and small, some of them partly furnished, to rent on reasonable terms to those who have children to educate. Address

THE COLLEGE TREASURER, Berea, Ky.

are they now? I minded my own business and pushed ahead. It was less than twenty years before some of them were dead, and others of them were following me around trying to borrow a dollar."

Young Pearsons made the most of his opportunities at the District School, and was soon able to teach school himself; and then attended an Academy near Wooster, Mass., where he was converted, and another in Vermont. But he began very soon to study medicine with the village doctor, and very soon he knew more than his teacher. The Doctor was a good man and a kind man, but he practiced medicine as he had been taught it, and was not studying for improvement. One day he rode with his young pupil out into the country to see three people who were sick in one room with typhoid fever. He bled them; gave them calomel, and came away. As they rode down the line, Young Pearsons asked him what made those people sick. "God," said the Doctor, pointing toward the sky. "I don't believe it," said Young Pearsons. "They were living there in the dirt. Under the house were piles of rotten potatoes, and close to the wall was the manure pile." The Doctor made no answer, but the next time he visited them he ordered those places cleaned up.

Young Pearsons soon left this Doctor and finished his medical education at Dartmouth College. Then he went to Chicopee, Mass., to practice, and he had good success. Presently

changers—whether they were people who would and could make prompt payments for the land they undertook to buy. Pretty soon Dr. Pearsons knew all the new settlements, and all the people through a very wide region. These people, as soon as they had made large payments on their land, wanted to borrow more money for improvements. Dr. Pearsons went East and got it for them at a reasonable rate of interest. So he was carrying on two things at the same time selling land and lending money to people who could use the money wisely, and who would be prompt in paying interest and principal. He helped the people at the East get good interest on their money; he helped the settlers in the West put in the improvements that they needed. "I was a missionary of settlement," said Dr. Pearsons. "I was the go-between for the capitalists, the railroad and settlers, and we all made money."

It was during this period that Dr. Pearsons first saw Beloit College. A profane and drunken liveryman from Virginia, was taking him in a buggy through the Rock River country, and they came in sight of a large brick building on the hill top at Beloit. "What's that?" said Dr. Pearsons. "Some fool Yankee is trying to start a College here," said the driver. "They are trying to get the young men to go to school year after year, when they ought to be riding around the country and having fun. They say they are living on nothing



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You pay less

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Undertaking and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies.
SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.
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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 183

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident

Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Dee Young and daughter Laura who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Quinn and family, of Berea, and Mr. Young's parents, of Cilmax, Ky., and other relatives and friends, left Berea, last Monday, for their home in Kansas City, Kan. They expect to arrive Wednesday morning.

Misses Susie Guinn and Rosella Roberts left, Tuesday, for a two weeks vacation with relatives in Annville, Ky.

Mr. Leonard Isaacs, who has been working near Annville, was home from Saturday until Tuesday.

Miss Hattie Poynter, of Boone, visited Miss Laura Isaacs, Saturday and Sunday.

Look for Welch's ad. in regard to the Junior Contest.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Haley and little son are visiting in Paint Lick this week.

Mrs. E. F. Disney is taking a delightful vacation with friends in Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Logsdon, of Panola, were at the home of their daughter, Mrs. James Coyle, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Spink attended the fair at Lexington, last Thursday.

Mrs. T. A. Robinson and children, who had been visiting at Monticello, Ky. came home last week.

Mr. A. W. Stuart, of Kirksville, was in town, Monday.

Mr. Frank Hays and daughter, Bess, went to Dreyfus, Monday, to see Mrs. Hays' mother, Mrs. Hudson.

Miss Hazel Blazer arrived last week from her home in Ohio to teach at Wallacetown.

Melons at the College Gardens! Call Mr. Mullett. It may be that he can supply the other demands of your table.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Barnett, who have been living in town for several months, have purchased a farm near Richmond and are moving to it this week.

The Junior Contest is now on at Welch's. The best thing that ever happened in Berea for the boys and girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Prof. Smith left, Monday, for a weeks visit to different parts of Clay County.

Prof. Matheny returned, Saturday morning, from his vacation. He has spent some time studying in Chicago University.

Prof. Marsh is with President and Mrs. Frost this week in Bariboo, Wis.

Prof. Francis Clark returned, Tuesday, from a pleasant lecturing trip in North Carolina. For several weeks he is to be on the Farmers' Institute force for the State.

Mr. Kidd Richardson who has been ill is able to be out again.

Miss Baston, of East Bernstadt, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sallie Hanson.

Mrs. Samuels, who has been visiting Mrs. Maggie Robinson, returned to her home in Richmond, last week.

Mr. Clinton Early was taken to the hospital, Saturday, with typhoid fever.

The Philathea class of Berea Baptist Sunday School met, Monday, Aug. 7, 1911, at the home of Miss Dooley Welch for the purpose of electing officers.

They were as follows: President, Beale Smith; Vice President, Estaf Honeycutt; Secretary, Lillian Smith; Asst. Secretary, Minnie Honeycutt; Treasurer, Ella Adams; Reporter, Grace Farmer; Teacher, Dooley Welch. Mr. D. L. Scoles and Mr. Laurence Wright, who have been attending the summer school, have left for their homes in Ohio, for the rest of the vacation.

Mr. Waldo Davison is at Shelbyville doing plumbing work for the Lincoln Institute.

The women of the Eastern Star Lodge gave a starlight ice cream supper, Saturday night, on the Hallie Emhree lot. The grounds were beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns, and each table artistically decorated. The funds go toward the refurnishing of the Masonic Hall.

WANTED:—Boys and girls at Welch's—see the ad. about the Junior Contest.

Mr. Z. Ball, of Monica, Ky. was in town, Friday.

Rev. D. G. Combs, of Moorehead, was in Berea, Saturday, on his way to McKee where he is to hold a revival.

Mrs. Estridge, of Level Green, was in Berea, Monday.

Mrs. Minerva Gentry and daughter, of Indianapolis, Ind., were visiting in Berea last week.



OUR FORMER AD ANNOUNCED THE COLE'S JUNIOR CONTEST

We want every Girl and Boy who wants to win a prize to come to this store and register their name and enter this Contest



Come and Get a
Cole's Hot Blast
Girl or Boy Button



Free to all girls and boys 15 years of age or under. Call for booklet which will tell you all about it. Also tells you how you may win one of the splendid prizes.

See the Prizes in Our Show Window

WELCH'S

Be a
Cole's
Junior
Girl or Boy
Button

Agents for
Cole's Hot
Blast Stoves
and Ranges

SALE BEGINS AUG. 1ST

Every Man Who Wants a Suit



Perfection

Should be in Our Store promptly Tuesday, Aug. 1st. For we have 150 Men's Suits that we are going to sell at cost and below cost. Don't think for a moment we are trying to fool you for we know you can't be fooled in clothing, and everybody in Berea and surrounding country knows we Sell the Best.

For 15 days you can buy clothing at these prices:

MEN'S SUITS		BOYS' SUITS	
\$22.50	Suits cut to \$14.98	\$8.50	Suits cut to \$6.48
20.00	" " " 13.98	7.50	" " " 5.48
18.00	" " " 12.98	6.00	" " " 4.48
16.50	" " " 11.98	5.00	" " " 3.48
15.00	" " " 10.98	4.00	" " " 2.98
13.50	" " " 9.98	3.50	" " " 2.48
12.50	" " " 8.98	3.00	" " " 1.98
10.00	" " " 7.98		

Don't wait till the best suits are all gone. Come at once and get a suit cheap.



SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, AUGUST FIRST

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE

To make room for our new fall stock of 5, 10 and 25c Notions, Novelties and Toys we offer you unexcelled values in our

BIG SPECIAL 10 DAY SALE

Running August 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

GRANITE WARE

Reg. Price	Sale Price	Reg. Price	Sale Price
75c 21 qt. Dish Pan	59c	\$1.00 No. 8 Tea Kettle	89c
60c 17 qt. Rinse Pan	49c	75c No. 7 " "	59c
75c 12 qt. Bucket	59c	50c No. 2 Chambers	39c
50c 10 qt. " "	39c	40c No. 2 Titan G. Cham.	29c

On every 10c article sold during the sale we will return 1c in change.

MRS. EARLY'S

Main Street

RACKET STORE

Berea, Ky.

Misses Fannie Dowden and Mattie McGuire, of Paint Lick, were in Berea, Sunday.
Mr. Burt Holder, of Roanoke, Ala., was visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Early from Thursday until Saturday.
Mr. E. L. Roberts, Supt. of the Printing Dept., took advantage of the Niagara excursion, Wednesday, to make a ten days visit to his parents in northeastern Ohio.

STEWART-CURRY

Miss Sarah Stewart, a graduate in the Nurses' Training Course, at Berea, was married at Corbin, the 5th, inst., to Mr. Clark Curry, of Strand, Ova.

Mr. Curry has a government position at the Indian Agency at Straud and was recently promoted.

Miss Stewart has been practicing her profession in Corbin, Harboursville and London for some time but recently spent several months with relatives in Oklahoma where she met Mr. Curry.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry will be at home in Straud after Sept. 15th.

DEATH OF MRS. OGG

Mrs. John Ogg, after being ill only a short time with typhoid fever, died at the hospital last Saturday. Funeral services were held at the Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon. Rev. Wilks, the pastor, having charge. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the sorrowing husband and daughter.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)
convention as to the election of Senator Bradley.

PLATFORM CONVENTION

The Democratic Platform Convention which met in Louisville, Tuesday, after a hard fight adopted a county unit plank by a vote of 667 to 514.

The remainder of the platform consists chiefly in a report of the Republican platform, a denunciation of Republicanism and Republicans and loud praises of Democracy.

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

FOR

Furniture, Refrigerators
Undertaking Ice Cream Freezers
Carpets Pianos
Mattings Organs
Rugs Buggies
Wall Paper Harness
Stoves Wire Fencing
Ranges Fertilizer

I Make The Lowest Prices

R. H. Chrisman Phone 26 Berea, Ky.

Door To Business Career

Mr. Livengood Speaks for His Department—The School Opens Door to Service.

In almost every neighborhood there are some young people who feel the call of the store, of the bank, of the business office. They wish to have a part in that wonderful Commerce which feeds and clothes and houses the world. These young people will find employment as clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers or storekeepers. Some of them will in a few years become heads of the great business enterprises of the country.

A generation ago, special training and education were not needed by the business man, for most of his rivals in business were untrained like himself. The young man could enter the office of some friend of his family and there learn the business by

people who try to match their ignorance and lack of education against the skill and training of others will almost certainly fail. Here and there the man of marvelous natural capacity succeeded in the past without education, but the skill and training which managed the successful business of fifty years ago would be scarcely enough to meet the demands which are made upon the clerk of today.

The business man of the present day cannot spend his valuable time in teaching his clerks the things they could and should have learned in a business school.

Young people who would enter the business office of today must have the very best and most thorough prac-

tical sound educational or that are coupled with big words, but you are not going to be so backward, for "scientific farming" is only the name for



W. F. PLANERY

the correct way of doing things on the farm. Now, my young friends, do you want to be left behind? Of course not. Then Berea College offers you a unique help in the way of its farmers' courses.

You learn in this course not only by theory but by actual practice, on the college farm, in the garden and forest that when you have a worn-out or poor soil, by application of lime, cow peas and clover, you can build it up and make it productive. This is called soil chemistry. Then you also learn when you have gotten this building up process started, what kind of crops should come first and follow each other from year to year. This is "crop rotation" and, furthermore, you learn to know when your cattle or horses get sick just what the trouble is and what to do in each case. This is called "Animal Husbandry." This is scientific farming. It all sounds big, I know, but it is just as simple as can be. There is only one big thing about it and that is the thing that you boys will do when you get back home on the farm.

Now is the time for you to make up your mind to start this fall and I am going to offer a cash prize of two dollars (\$2) for the best paper not to exceed 200 words, entitled, "Why I Want to Take the Farmers' Course." This offer is open only to new students who enter the first year farmers' course and must be submitted the first week of the fall term.

W. F. Planery.

STRONG NEW WORKERS FOR BEREA

Much interest is naturally felt in the new appointments for this year, and those having the matter in charge feel that they have been greatly favored by Providence in the choices made.

In Music we shall have Miss Blanch Thurston, a lady of experience, high talent, and personal devotion and

The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our Lexington Cream Flour or Zarings Patent Flour, two of the best on the market. If we please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. W. I. DOOLEY Berea, Ky.

WE SELL

Zaring's Flour --- The Best Made
45c --- up

Why Buy Inferior Flours?

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Line of New Clothing
FALL AND WINTER STYLES

You Can Buy the Same Quality SHOES for Less Money than Sold by Others

All Welcome! A Country Store in Town! Come in!

Phone 60

R. J. ENGLE,

Berea, Ky.

charm, whose picture appeared in The Citizen some weeks ago.

In Mathematics we have Prof. Horace E. Cromer, who will re-enforce the younger portion of the faculty, and whose success elsewhere guarantees his popularity here.

Prof. Cromer is one of the most promising among the recent graduates of Ohio University, tall, and handsome and characterized by his teachers as clean, optimistic and earnest, a strong student, a leader in student activities. He is extolled by those who were associated with him in school work as distinguished for correct habits, influence, industry, sympathy, tact, discipline, teaching power, loyalty, popularity, sociability, athletics, church work and ideals. We believe he will be as much appreciated in Berea as in Newark and Athens.

As Professor of Latin, and Dean of the Collegiate Department, we shall have Edward C. Downing, Ph. D., late of Macalester College, Minnesota. Dr. Downing will be a great acquisition to the educational forces of the South. He is a man of wide experience in affairs, an author, a traveler, a builder of educational institutions, and above all a Christian man of the earnest and sensible type which Berea especially approves. He has been a member of the St. Paul Board of Education and holds a large place in the esteem of the best people throughout the Northwest.

TOOLS IN THE SCHOOL ROOM

Every instrument and every tool has a part to perform in the great mechanical world, and the only reason why they are not used more effectively and with more skill is the lack of training. The writer regards all tools for building purposes as his friends. They respond to his directions, without a complaint, and do their work perfectly when guided by a skilled hand. They also perform the better service when kept in good condition, and do not refuse to do their part in the great field of mechanical work. It is hard to look upon a well-worn out tool without wishing it a decent burial, because it has served its master well. There is a lesson here.

First of all every boy, starting out to prepare himself to be a helper in building up this world should be urged to get thoroughly acquainted with tools. This is a knowledge that is not easily forgotten and with it one is enabled to remodel the old home, to build a school-house for the district, a barn for the farmer, a store for the merchant, a church for the congregation, a hotel for the town, a bridge across the creek for the county, and much more will be accomplished after having rightly learned how to use the faithful servants, we call tools. And further, tools may be a help in character building.

Where may this training be had? I will gladly assure you if you are diligent and faithful, you may have the chance, in the carpentry class of the wood work department, of Berea College. It will be open for business, Sept. 13, 1911 and will gladly welcome

any young man and give him training.

J. A. Burgess.

FOR SALE

Lot on Depot Street joining the skating rink on the west, 74 feet front by 143 feet back. For particulars call upon or phone, A. P. Settle, Kingston, Madison County, Ky.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

State Bank & Trust Co., Pliffs.

vs.

Julia Pearl Hanson, Deft.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court will, on Saturday, September 2nd, 1911, on the premises in the city of Berea, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder 12 lots of land belonging to the Hanson Estate, according to survey made by J. W. Fowler. This property will be offered as a whole, and then in sub-divisions and combinations of lots of one or more together, to suit the purchaser. Said property will be sold on six, or six and twelve months time, or the purchaser can pay cash if he desires.

This property fronts on Chestnut St. and is splendid property.

H. C. RICE, M. C. M. C. C.

BARGAIN ON FARM

A bargain if taken in next sixty days. On account of health, I will sell my farm consisting of 105 acres, situated 4 miles from Paint Lick in Garrard County, Kentucky, on turnpike, near good school and church. This farm is well improved, has good new house, 2 tobacco barns that hold 25 acres, good young orchard, and is well watered. For further information address, G. P. Terrill, Lancaster, Ky.

Red Cross Flour,
65 cents.

Every Sack Guaranteed

TATUM'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens
Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Do You Want to Buy a Good Blue Grass Farm?

Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

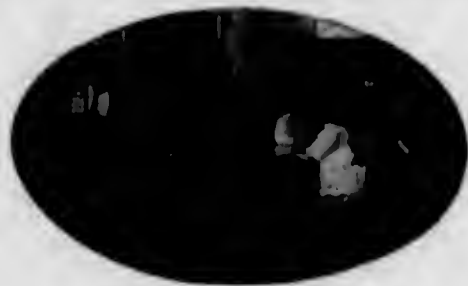
Or is it a common to medium farm you want at a moderate price for either cash or terms with easy payments, close around and convenient to Berea College?

It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. REMEMBER WHAT I SAY, you will always get a square deal with Holiday. If interested.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY
Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building
BEREA, KY.



IN THE BUSINESS SCHOOL

working under the eye of his employer.

Today conditions are different. The storekeeper in the most secluded country district must meet the competition of the great mail order houses in the cities. No matter where he is or what line of business he takes up, he meets the competition of educated, skilled and thoroughly trained rivals. Business is more complex than it used to be when it was conducted in a crude, haphazard manner, when nearly everything was on a small scale and required no great amount of education or skill or training.

In the business world of today, strength, will-power, honesty and money are not enough. The young

need training and special education to fit them for their work. A good place to get this training is in the business school at Berea College. The combination of up-to-date equipment, experienced teachers, varied courses to suit individual needs and the lowest expenses of any good school in the country places the business school of Berea College far ahead of even the best of the "business colleges" of this region.

No young man or young woman who plans to enter a business career can afford to pass by the excellent advantages which are offered at Berea College.

F. M. Livengood.

NEW ROAD TO THE FARM

Agriculture and Ignorance No Longer Go Together—New Road is Thru the School.

This summer a good many young men, who say that they want to become farmers, have come to me for advice as to whether they should take an agricultural course to better fit them for their work. What I told them I am going to tell the boys who read The Citizen. More than two thousand years ago a Jewish writer asked, "How can we ever get wisdom and hold the plow?" He questioned the possibility of it and the thought

has lived along down the centuries until today. There has always been a prevalent idea that little or no education is needed to make a farmer and that agriculture and ignorance are mutual companions. Now, as I told those boys who asked me what they should do to become good farmers or better farmers, I will tell you. The time is coming and now is, when the farmer who is not educated or does not know the science of farming will be left behind.

Please do not get scared at the term, scientific farming. Many of the older farmers in the country are afraid to take up any new methods

ONLY ONE FARM IN BEREA

Containing twenty acres—ten in original forestry, ten in oats and grass, five cottages, four fronting Forest St.

Investments in well selected real estate in growing communities are sure and safe and best for small savings. Buy this property and you are buying an inheritance.

I have resident property, store property, and building lots for sale in Berea, ranging in price from \$150 up, improved from \$200 to \$5,000. Also bluegrass farms in Madison and Garrard Co; mountain farms in Jackson and Rockcastle Co.

I can sell you in farms anywhere in prices from \$1,000 to \$20,000. One farm of 92 1-2 acres, real black walnut blue grass land in Garrard Co. 2 1-2 miles west of Paint Lick, Ky. This farm is nearly all in grass, well improved, and will suit any one wanting a splendid farm.

If you are planning to buy Real Estate, do not delay but write or call on me at once for particulars and terms.

J. P. BICKNELL

SERIAL STORY

ELUSIVE ISABEL

By JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

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SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman asks for a ticket to the embassy hall. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne. Chief Campbell of the secret service and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state hall for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion, disappears. A shot is heard and Senator Alvares of the Mexican legation is found wounded. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petrosini. Miss Thorne visits an old bomb-maker and they discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Senator Rodriguez, the minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm accuses her of the theft; the money is restored, but a new mystery occurs in the disappearance of Monsieur Boisseguir, the French ambassador. Elusive Miss Thorne reappears.

CHAPTER XIII—(Continued.)

"You knew I was here," repeated Mr. Grimm musingly. "And may I—"

"Just as you knew that I, or some one, at least, had entered this house a few minutes ago," she interrupted. "The automobile horn outside was a signal, wasn't it? Hastings was in the car? Or was it Blair or Johnson?"

Mr. Grimm did not say.

"Didn't you anticipate any personal danger when you entered?" he queried instead. "Weren't you afraid I might shoot?"

"No."

There was a long silence. Mr. Grimm still sat with his elbows on his knees, staring at the vague white spot which was Miss Thorne's face and bare neck. One of her white arms hung at her side like a pallid serpent, and her hand was at rest on the seat of the couch.

"It seems, Miss Thorne," he said at length casually, "that our paths of duty are inextricably tangled. Twice previously we have met under circumstances that were more than strange, and now—this! Whatever injustice I may have done you in the past by my suspiciousness, I hope, been forgiven; and in each instance we were able to work side by side toward a conclusion. I am wondering now if this singular affair will take a similar course."

He paused. Miss Thorne started to speak, but he silenced her with a slight gesture of his hand.

"It is only fair to you to say that we—that is, the Secret Service—have learned many things about you," he resumed in the same casual tone. "We have, through our foreign agents, traced you step by step from Rome to Washington. We know that you are, in a way, a representative of a sovereign of Europe; we know that you were on a secret mission to the Spanish court, perhaps for this sovereign, and remained in Madrid for a month; we know that from there you went to Paris, also on a secret mission—perhaps the same—and remained there for three weeks; we know that you met diplomatic agents of those governments later in London. We know all this; we know the manner of your coming to this country; of your coming to Washington. But we don't know why you are here."

Again she started to speak, and again he stopped her.

"We don't know your name, but that is of no consequence. We do know that in Spain you were Senora Casanvante, in Paris Mademoiselle d'Aubillon, in London Miss Jane Kellogg, and here Miss Isabel Thorne. We realize that exigencies arise in your calling, and mine, which make changes of name desirable necessary even, and there is no criticism of that. Now as the representative of your government—rather a government—you have a right to be here, although unaccompanied; you have a right to remain here as long as your acts are consistent with our laws; you have a right to your secrets as long as they do not, directly or indirectly, threaten the welfare of this country. Now, why are you here?"

He received no answer; he expected none. After a moment he went on: "Admitting that you are a secret agent of Italy, admitting everything that you claim to be, you haven't convinced me that you are not the person who came here for the letters and cigarettes. You have said nothing to prove to my satisfaction that you are not the individual I was waiting for tonight."

"You don't mean that you suspect—?" she began in a tone of amazement.

"I don't mean that I suspect anything," he interposed. "I mean merely that you haven't convinced me. There's nothing inconsistent in the

fact that you are what you say you are, and that in spite of that, you came tonight for—"

He was interrupted by a laugh, a throaty, silvery note that he remembered well. His idle hands closed spasmodically, only to be instantly re-opened.

"Suppose, Mr. Grimm, I should tell you that immediately after Madame Boisseguir placed the matter in my hands this afternoon, I went straight to your office to show this letter to you and ask for your assistance?" she inquired. "Suppose that I left my card for you with a clerk there on being informed that you were out—remember I knew you were on the case from Madame Boisseguir—would that indicate anything except that I wanted to put the matter squarely before you, and work with you?"

"We will suppose that much," Mr. Grimm agreed.

"That is a statement of fact," Miss Thorne added. "My card, which you will find at your office, will show that. And when I left your office I went to the hotel where you live, with the same purpose. You were not there, and I left a card for you. And that is a statement of fact. It was not difficult, owing to the extraordinary circumstances, to imagine that you would be here tonight—just as you are—and I came here. My purpose, still, was to inform you of what I knew, and work with you. Does that convince you?"

"And how did you enter the embassy?" Mr. Grimm persisted.

"Not with a latch-key, as you did," she replied. "Madame Boisseguir, at my suggestion, left the French window in the hall there unfastened, and I came in that way—the way, I may add, that Monsieur l'Ambassadeur went out when he disappeared."

"Very well!" commented Mr. Grimm, and finally: "I think, perhaps, I owe you an apology, Miss Thorne—another one. The circumstances now, as they were at our previous meeting, are so unusual that it is necessary to go on. There was a certain growing deference in his tone. "I wonder if you account for Monsieur Boisseguir's disappearance as I do?" he inquired.

"I dare say," and Miss Thorne leaned toward him with sudden eagerness in her manner and voice. "Your theory is—?" she questioned.

"If we believe the servants we know that Monsieur Boisseguir did not go out either by the front door or the rear," Mr. Grimm explained. "That being true the French window by which you entered seems to have been the way."

"Yes, yes," Miss Thorne interposed. "And the circumstances at



"The Ambassador."

tending the disappearance? How do you account for the fact that he went, evidently of his own will?"

"Precisely as you must account for it if you have studied the situation here as I have," responded Mr. Grimm. "For instance, sitting at his desk there—and he turned to indicate it—he could readily see out the window overlooking the street. There is only a narrow strip of lawn between the house and the sidewalk. Now, if some one on the sidewalk, or—or—"

"In a carriage?" Mr. Grimm prompted.

"Or in a carriage," Mr. Grimm supplemented, "had attracted his attention—some one he knew—it is not at all unlikely that he rose, for no apparent reason, as he did do, passed along the hall—"

"And through the French window, across the lawn to the carriage, and not a person in the house would have seen him go out? Precisely! There seems no doubt that was the way," she mused. "And, of course, he must have entered the carriage of his own free will?"

"In other words, on some pretext or other, he was lured in, then made prisoner, and—?"

He paused suddenly and his hand met Miss Thorne's warningly. The silence of the night was broken by the violent clatter of footsteps, apparently approaching the embassy. The noise was unmistakable—some one was running.

"The window!" Miss Thorne whispered.

She rose quickly and started to cross the room to look out; Mr. Grimm sat motionless, listening. An instant later and there came a tremendous crash of glass—the French window in the hallway by the sound—then rapid footsteps, still running along the hall. Mr. Grimm moved toward the door untroubled, perfectly self-possessed; there was only a narrowing of his eyes at the abruptness and clatter of it all. And then the electric lights in the hall flashed up.

Before Mr. Grimm stood a man, framed by the doorway, staring unseeing into the darkened room. His face was haggard and white as death; his mouth agape as if from exertion, and the lips bloodless; his eyes were widely distended as if from fright—

clothing disarranged, collar unfastened and dangling.

"The ambassador!" Miss Thorne whispered thrillingly.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Rescue and an Escape.

Miss Thorne's voice startled Mr. Grimm a little, but he had no doubts it was Monsieur Boisseguir. Mr. Grimm was going toward the entrance when, without any apparent reason, the ambassador turned and ran along the hall; and at that instant the lights went out again. For one moment Grimm stood still, dazed and blinded by the sudden darkness, and again he started toward the door. Miss Thorne was beside him.

"The lights!" he whispered tensely.

"Flad the switch!"

He heard the rattle of her skirts as she moved away, and stepped out into the hall, feeling with both his hands along the wall. A few feet away, in the direction the ambassador had gone there seemed to be a violent struggle in progress—there was the scuffling of feet, and quick-drawn breaths as muscle strained against muscle. The lights! If he could only find the switch! Then, as his hands moved along the wall, they came in contact with another hand—a hand pressed firmly against the plastering, barring his progress. A light blow in the face caused him to step back quickly.

The scuffling sound suddenly resolved itself into moving footsteps, and the front door opened and closed with a bang. Mr. Grimm's hatless eyes snapped, and his white teeth came together sharply as he started toward the front door. But fast seemed to be against him still. He stumbled over a chair, and his own impetus forward sent him sprawling; his head struck the wall with a resounding whack; and then, over the house, came utter silence. From outside he heard the clatter of a cab. Finally that died away in the distance.

"Miss Thorne?" he inquired quietly.

"I'm here," she answered in a despairing voice. "But I can't find the switch."

"Are you hurt?"

"No."

And then she found the switch; the lights flared up. Mr. Grimm was sitting thoughtfully on the floor.

"That simplifies the matter considerably," he observed complacently, as he rose. "The men who signalled to me when you entered the embassy will never tell that cab got out of their sight."

Miss Thorne stood leaning forward a little, eagerly gazing at him with those wonderful blue-gray eyes, and an expression of—perhaps it was admiration on her face.

"Are you sure?" she demanded, at last.

"I know it," was his response.

And just then Monsieur Rigoli, secretary of the embassy, thrust an inquisitive head timidly round the corner of the stairs. The crash of glass had aroused him.

"What happened?" he asked, breathlessly.

"We don't know just yet," replied Mr. Grimm. "If the noise aroused any one else please assure them that there's nothing the matter. And you might inform Madame Boisseguir that the ambassador will return home tomorrow. Good night!"

At his hotel, when he reached there, Mr. Grimm found Miss Thorne's card—and he drew a long breath; at his office he found another of her cards, and he drew another long breath. He did like corroborative details, did Mr. Grimm, and, of course, this! On the following day Miss Thorne accompanied him to Alexandria, and they were driven in a closed carriage out toward the western edge of the city. Finally the carriage stopped at a signal from Mr. Grimm, and he assisted Miss Thorne out, after which he turned and spoke to some one remaining inside—a man.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Many Dogs in France.

There are more dogs in France than most countries. Thus it appears that to one thousand inhabitants there are 75 dogs in France and only 38 in England, 31 in Germany and 11 in Sweden. Still, hydrophobia is extremely rare in the department of the Seine, the last case observed dating back to the year 1905. Doctor Martel says this good state of things has been brought about by the law for killing not only every mad dog, but also for killing every dog any mad dog may have bitten or played with. But since this law cannot work out to perfection the French also exterminate all stray dogs.

His Prohibits Fat.

"Waal, some ways I'd like to av some ways I guess I wouldn't," said honest Farmer Bentover, when the suava dispenser of encyclopedias had paused in his siren song. "Ye see, I was to sign for that 'ere cyclopedes in forty-seven parts, includin' the index an' appendicils, I'm sorter afraid I'd hev to work no hard to pay for it; while if I read it at my leisure, as I'd ort to, in order to git the good of it, I wouldn't hev time to earn the price. So, all things considered, I guess I'll hev to dany myself the privilage, as it were, Looks sorter like rain off to the northwest, don't it?"

Fine Winter Vegetable.

We are only just now beginning to have skirrets in our market. This vegetable is an Asiatic one, being known to China and India. It has been a favorite in Europe and especially in Paris for 25 years, and has tuberous clustered roots, vary white and sweet and when served with butter they are delicious. It is a most desirable winter vegetable.

For Late Summer



FORESHADOWING already what we may expect for the coming fall season, the hats for late summer indicate that we shall have many bonnet-like shapes, tall crowns and large hats few in number as compared to small and medium-sized models. Outing hats for July and August are of felt in white or light colors, such as Alice blue, champagne and the season's beautiful pink tones. These are either all felt or felt and hemp combinations and are trimmed with scarfs, bands, soft draperies of chiffon and wlags or ribbon. They are exquisite and, it must be confessed, fragile in the matter of keeping clean. But they remain presentable for some time and are cleaned with fine sandpaper. Everywhere the floating white veil accompanies these cool-looking creations of the milliner. The veils are of lace, in several varieties, in coarse silk nets and in chiffon. They are all washable and add immensely to the attractiveness of the hats and the complexion, for they are worn either over or off the face.

More pretentious millinery is shown in the trimmed models pictured here.

One of the cone-shaped hats, of which we may expect to see numbers during the fall season, is shown in the illustration. It is trimmed with a full ruche of silk "pinked" at the edges and laid in quadruple box-plaitings. Velvet fruit, like plums, cherries or even apricots, set in these ruchings make a trimming chic and striking. Velvet fruit, in fact, is developing so much popularity that it will probably stay with us and add a charming note to winter millinery, and hats made of felt in the shape pictured here are quite like to be trimmed in the same way.

A model of black hemp, with a moderately tall crown, is also shown. It is calculated to pave the way for extremely high-crowned models, or crowns trimmed extremely high, which Paris says, are to be a vogue for winter. This soft-crowned model makes use of the feather band about the brim edge and is finished with a cluster of upstanding plumes at the back. An ornament made of plaited ribbon finishes the trim, poised on the crown at the right side.

AFTERNOON DRESS.



Peacock blue Irish poplin is chosen for our model. The plain skirt has a row of satin-covered buttons sewn part way up the seam at right side of front.

The bodice has a yoke of white tucked nylon over peacock blue; a braided or fancy silk waistcoat surrounds the yoke. The sides are of material; they are carried down over the top of sleeves, which have fancy cuffs edged with nylon fringe. Hat of peacock blue straw with a puffed crown of nylon to match, and trimmed below by a wreath of pale pink roses.

Materials required 4 1/2 yards poplin 42 inches wide, 1/2 yard tucked nylon, 1/2 yard silk 20 inches wide.

Apron Pockets.

Saw the pocket of your apron on the inside, a little in from the right-hand edge. Nothing will drop from it then, it will stay clean and a great deal can be carried in it without showing any ugly fullness.

TO PREVENT SAGGING SKIRTS

Have Garment Properly Prepared Before It Is Turned Up to Be Hemmed.

Summer dress skirts when made of thin material will always sag after they are hemmed and finished if care is not taken to prevent it. A good way to do so is to have the skirt sagged first before it is turned up to be hemmed.

This is done after the skirt is completely finished excepting the hem, from the hand to the final fitting and the last hook and eye is in its place. The skirt is now hung in a closet or, better still, put upon a full-length dress form raised from the floor by placing it on a box, and the bins portions of the gored weighted so they will stretch to the fullest extent.

After several days of this strain the material will have sagged to its fullest extent, and the hem may be measured and turned up. Anything will do for weighing. The smallest weights from the kitchen scales, put in temporary coverings of muslin and pinned on, are excellent. Any other small objects of uniform heaviness will do for other weighing.

A Curious Fashion.

The latest models in skirts or in costumes with attached skirts and waists show the skirt decidedly shorter in front than at the back, a difference which, in the walking length, is very noticeable. Even ballroom gowns are cut on the same lines.

"Shows the embroidery on the front of her socks and hides the darts in the heels," said a male critic of one of these gowns, and his cruel remark accurately describes the style.

Why such an untidy fashion should have come from Paris at a season when all the crudeness of spring has usually been eliminated from its garments is a puzzle, but here it is, nevertheless, and many frocks that would otherwise have been graceful have been marred by it.

Sashes.

One of the greatest aids in varying the white summer gown is the use of the sash, which is the style so much as ever.

The velvet sash of the winter is superseded by the pastel colored moires and the lighter chiffon ruches, black in color, as an edging, this finished with black chesille fringe and flowers of the same at the ends, some being decorated with wreaths of gold roses at the ends in place of the other decoration.

These are some of the newer fancies that seem at once to become popular, as they are shown in some of the most exclusive shops.

Judah Carried Captive to Babylon

Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 27, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Jeremiah 29.
MEMORY VERSE, 9, 10.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be sure your sin will find you out."—Num. 32:35.

TIME.—B. C. 586, July. The 11th year of Zedekiah, the 9th day of the 4th month.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. Also the surrounding country. Nebuchadnezzar was at Riblah in Hamath in northern Syria. The captives were taken to Babylon.

The route of the captives was not directly east through the desert, but northward through Syria to the Euphrates, thence southeast down the river to Babylon.

PICTURE.—Jeremiah in Judah and Egypt. Ezekiel on the river Chabar. "The grand canal," southeast of the city of Babylon. Daniel in Babylon.

Nebuchadnezzar was a great general in 605, in his first siege of Jerusalem, and became sole emperor B. C. 604. He made Babylon glorious during his reign of 43 years. He was in his 18th year when he began this siege.

Jerusalem was at this time a city of 20,000 inhabitants. Against the huge engines of Asiatic warfare the besieged citizens constructed counter-engines; and the struggle was worthy of the occasion—a combat or duel not only of courage, but of skill and intelligence, between Babylon and Jerusalem. Houses were demolished, that new walls might be built of their materials, inside each spot weakened by the battering-rams.

The ramparts were vigorously defended by archers and slingers, equal in bravery to those of the Chaldeans. The rams were caught, when possible, by doubled chains or ropes to weaken their blows, or, if it might be, to capture them. Lighted torches and fire-brands were thrown on their roofs and on those of the catapults, to set them on fire. The gates of the town were zealously defended against the efforts of the enemy to burst them open or to burn them.

At last there was no food for the people, and famine prevailed.

The houses were full of the sick and wounded; bloody fights between contending parties, as to surrendering or holding out, crowded the streets with fresh horrors; the roar of the siege night and day filled the air. A breach was made in the city, at midnight. The princes of the king of Babylon came in, the generals and high officials, Nebuchadnezzar himself was at Riblah in Hamath and the Chaldeans burned the king's house, and the houses of the people, with fire, and broke down the walls of Jerusalem.

The king of the Chaldees slew their young men with the sword in the house of their sanctuary, and had compassion upon young men or maidens, old men, or him that stooped for age; he gave them all into his hand. And they burnt the house of God.

They slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, so that the last things his eyes ever saw, a perpetual memory, were the agonies of his sons, and of his friends, all the nobles of Judah. They put out Zedekiah's eyes. He would have no more opportunities of conspiring against his rulers.

God spoke by the tongue of Ezekiel one of the most mysterious and most curious predictions in the entire Bible. He declared that King Zedekiah should be led into Babylon a captive, should there live and there die, and yet he should never see the city. So singular is this record that we must read the verses just as he wrote them out. Now put with this a parallel passage. Jeremiah was thrown into prison by his monarch. While there under bonds he in like manner predicted the downfall of Jerusalem; and he said that Zedekiah should speak with Nebuchadnezzar mouth to mouth, and see his eyes. The history we have just considered shows how these prophecies were fulfilled and the captives carried to Babylon.

The way of transgressors is the choice of those who walk in it. God, good men, angels, laws, all are against any man's walking therein. The way of transgressors is hard indeed, because of the awful punishment at the end of the way. Like the human victim selected for sacrifice by the Aztecs, who for weeks was fasted and honored, but who knew all the time what the end was to be. So the sinful know that the end of their way is death, and the consciousness of this throws a shadow over all the life before. The ruin from sin is an awful tragedy; but whenever sin goes unpunished the sin increases. Murders have greatly increased in this country, where the majority of murderers go unpunished.

The way of transgressors in very hard, not only on account of the punishment at the end, but because so many barriers must be broken down and restraining influences must be overcome in order to go on in sin—the love of God, the conscience and moral nature, the word of God, the Holy Spirit, the sense of honor, God's goodness, early training, the influences of religion.

There is nothing God wants so much as to save men from the way of transgressors, into the kingdom of heaven. This is not merely New Testament teaching, but Old Testament teaching. Witness Isaiah, and Jeremiah, and Ezekiel. Listen to Hosea's message from God, expressions of God's loving-kindness and unwearying yearning over the people, like the father in the parable of the prodigal son. The father exclaims in infinite pity, "How can I give thee up, Ephraim?" "How shall I make thee as Admah?" "How shall I will thee as Sodom?" "How shall I love them freely?"

HORTICULTURE



MAKING GOOD CIDER VINEGAR

Process is Simple and Involves Very Little Work—Cleanliness is First Important Factor.

(By R. M. MILLER.)

There are many apple orchards, especially those that have never been sprayed or cultivated, in which large quantities of apples are allowed to go to waste every year.

Such fruit makes a good grade of cider vinegar, and a handsome profit can be made in utilizing it in this way.

Even if one sprays and cultivates the orchard regularly each season and does everything possible to prevent having anything but marketable fruit there will always be a good many culls.

However, do not allow these unmarketable apples to go to waste. Make cider vinegar from them and get a good price for the product right here at home.

Making cider vinegar is very simple. There is practically no labor attached to it other than extracting the juice from the apples.

Perfect cleanliness first, last and all the time is a matter of vital importance. Apples that are picked up from the ground are usually dirty and should be thoroughly washed before being placed in the cider mill.

The mill and all utensils used in the making must be kept well cleaned if a good product is to be made. To use unclean fruit or unclean vessels simply invites bad fermentation.

If all sorts of germs which are found on dirty and decayed fruit are put in the cider a good quality of vinegar must not be expected.

Where one has no mill the fruit can be pulped by hand with wooden mauls in a wooden trough, and where only a sufficient quantity of vinegar is wanted for home use it is not a difficult matter to secure it in this way.

The best receptacles in which to put the cider are molasses kegs or barrels, preferably those which have held vinegar previously, since fermentation commences sooner when the fermenting organism is present than when it must find its way into the liquid from outside mediums.

To make a good grade of vinegar two factors are essential during the process of fermentation. First, the air must have free access to the liquid to support the organism. Second, the temperature must be favorable for the growth of the fermenting agent.

The barrels or kegs should be placed in a room where the temperature will be fairly constant at 70 to 75 degrees, placed on their sides in order to give more surface to the atmosphere, and filled with the juice to within six inches to eight inches of the bung-hole.

HANDY LITTLE GRAPE PICKER

Device is Artificial Thumb Nail, Held on By Means of Plate and Makes Picking Simple.

The thumb device shown in the illustration is in reality an artificial thumb nail with which to pinch



Grape Picker.

bunches of grapes from the vine. It is secured to the thumb by means of a plate and strap, and makes picking simple and quick.

KEEP THE LAWN BEAUTIFUL

Rake All Moss Out and Cut Dandelions and Plantain Well Below Crowns—Plant Borders.

To cover the lawn and if you find moss rake it out. Cut well below the crowns of dandelions and plantain. If possible top dress the lawn with leaf mold or thoroughly rotten straw or manure.

The continuous flowering border recommends itself to the busy housewife who wants a lot of flowers and who has but little time to give to them. Prepare a border two or two and one-half feet wide and space it two feet deep, enriching it with well-rotted manure. Into this border plant all sorts of annuals, perennials and bulbs, placing the tall growing ones in the back row and the short ones along the edge of the border. As the years pass the border will grow in beauty and bloom ten months in the year—almost.

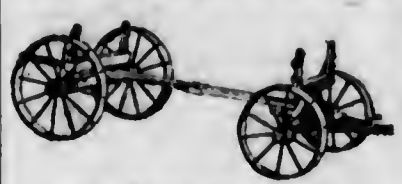
USEFUL LOW-WHEEL WAGON

Has Been Found Practically Indispensable for Various Jobs Around Farm Every Day in Year.

Every farmer knows that there are numberless small jobs about the place that require the use of a wagon where the hee will be close to the ground so as to make the lift as short as possible.

That need has been met with the low-wheel wagon and has made it practically indispensable for gathering apples, and hauling basket fruit, fodder, manure, hay and grain, clearing the fields of stones and stumps and carrying tools and timbers for fixing up fences, or any odd job, say, like hauling away a fallen tree.

Then there is nothing that fills the bill better for all kinds of work in the corn fields. There is no earthly reason why a man should lift the corn as high as his shoulder when the low wagon will permit him to perform the



Low Broad-Tired Wagon.

labor in the same amount of time, to say nothing of the wear and tear on a man's back and body.

Almost every year a farmer buys some implement that he can use only during one season of the year—perhaps only a few days; but the low wheel wagon is something that he can use every day in the year.

The broad tires make the draft lighter, and that means saving the team. Of course for certain kinds of road use there will always be a demand for the narrow tire wheels, but on a smooth surface and particularly where the ground is soft the pull on the team is decreased 25 per cent to 50 per cent for the simple reason that the broad tires do not sink into the ground; the wider bearing surface of the tire distributes the load in such a manner as to buoy the wagon up and keep it on top of the ground.

Especially on plowed ground or very muddy roads these wheels do not mire like the ordinary wheels, which of course makes the saving on the horses even greater.

FRUIT TURNED INTO METAL

Scientist Has Secret Process By Which Flowers and Fruit Are Converted Into Solid Mass.

By means of a secret process, Prof. L. G. Delamotte, a European scientist, is said to convert flowers, fruit and



Grapes Turned Into Metal.

even animal tissue into metal, says Popular Mechanics. He does not deposit a thin layer of metal upon the surface, as in electroplating, but is said actually to transmute the life-grown material into dead metal.

The bunch of grapes shown in the illustration was so converted, the grapes and leaves having all their natural tints in the metal. The treatment is accomplished by an electrical agency.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

It is good practice to graft plums on peach stock.

A spraying of the currant and other small fruit bushes will help.

Fruit should never be offered for sale that is exposed to flies.

An orchard neglected for one year virtually puts it back three years.

If the rabbits have gnawed only the outer bark, wrap the wound with cloth.

If your orchard produces poor fruit you may be sure there is a reason and you ought to find it.

Grape vines make a beautiful border, and if properly taken care of will pay their way every year in fruit.

Do not be stingy of water for the plants. Soak them plenty once or twice a week, and don't dribble once a day.

It is a great mistake to pick out the poorest soil on the place on which to plant the orchard. The best is none too good.

If a man sells fruit of which he is ashamed then he should throw away his stencils and conceal all evidence of his ownership.

The flowers will require close attention now to keep them tidy. Pick off all the seed pods and dead leaves and keep after the weeds.

Lemon and orange growers have learned that it is best to wash and wipe them before packing to prevent the spread of rot fungi.

The reason fruit trees planted in fence corners and out of the way places do not thrive generally may be found in the fact that they are not cultivated.

OUR GROSBEAKS AND THEIR GREAT VALUE TO AGRICULTURE

Majority of the Little Finches Are Good Friends of the Farmer and Deserve to Be Widely Known in Order That Their Services May Be Fully Appreciated—Destroy Many Insects.



Black-headed and rose-breasted grosbeaks. (Upper figure, black-headed grosbeaks, male and female; lower figure, rose-breasted grosbeaks, male and female.)

(By W. T. M'ATEER, Assistant, Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Seven kinds of finches, commonly known as grosbeaks, summer within our boundaries. The majority of these are good friends of the farmer, and deserve to be widely known in order that their services may be appreciated.

The grosbeaks are easily distinguished from other finches by their stout form, bright plumage, massive bills, and melodious voices. Two of them live mainly in cold mountainous areas, and having little to do with farms or with the insects that prey on crops, may be dismissed without further notice. The other five live largely in agricultural regions and secure most of their food about cultivated lands. All of them feed to some extent upon crops, but only one does appreciable harm. On the other hand, all perform invaluable service in destroying certain of our worst insect pests.

The rosebreast has an extensive range, breeding in Kansas and the mountains of Tennessee north to Newfoundland and the Great Slave lake region. It eats some green peas, and is charged with injuring orchards, both by huddling and by eating the fruit. Our investigations lend no support to the latter accusation, and, although the birds eat peas, they invariably consume enough injurious insects to more than offset the damage.

The rosebreast has long been held in high esteem because of its habit of preying upon the Colorado potato beetle, and the name potato-bug bird suggests its important services in this direction. Larvae, as well as adult beetles, are consumed, and a great many are fed to nestlings. No less than a tenth of the total food of the rosebreast examined consists of potato beetles—evidence that the bird is one of the most important enemies of the pest. Its services in devouring other exceedingly harmful insects are scarcely less valuable. It vigorously attacks cucumber beetles and many of the acule insects.

It proved an active enemy of the Rocky Mountain locust during that insect's ruinous invasion, and among the other pests it consumes are the spring and fall caterpillars, orchard and forest tent caterpillars, tussock, gipsy, and brown-tail moths, plum curculio, army worm, and chinch bug. In fact, not one of our birds has a better record. The rosebreast attacks the worst enemies of agriculture, making them its favorite prey, and time after time it has rendered valuable aid in checking their destructive infestations.

The black-headed grosbeak ranges from Southern Mexico to British Columbia, North Dakota, and Nebraska. It fills the same place in the west that the rosebreast does in the east, and economically is fully as important. In parts of its range it is destructive to early fruit and attacks also green bean and beans. However, since by proper precautions such losses may be minimized or altogether prevented, they should not be given too much weight in estimating the value of the bird. Instead of being regarded as an enemy by western orchardists, the blackhead should be esteemed as a friend, since it is a foe to the worst pests of horticulture—the scale insects—which compose a fourth of its food. The black olive scale alone constitutes a fifth of the bird's subsistence, and the frosted scale and apple scale, or European fruit Lecanium, also are destroyed. In May considerable numbers of cankerworms and codling moths are eaten, and almost a sixth of the bird's seasonal food consists of flower beetles, which do incalculable damage to cultivated flowers

and to ripe fruit. For each quart of fruit consumed by the black-headed grosbeak it destroys in actual bulk more than one and a half quarts of black olive scales, one quart of flower beetles, besides a generous quantity of codling moth pupae and cankerworms. So effectively does it fight these pests that the necessity for its preservation is obvious, while most of its injury to fruit is preventable.

A permanent drinking and bathing place on the farm and in the garden is to be numbered among the most potent attractions for birds, and with a little ingenuity one can be prepared in almost any locality. Winter feeding serves to attract the cardinal, which relishes corn, sunflower, and other seed, and takes kindly even to table scraps. If particular promises prove congenial as a winter home, the bird is likely to prefer them in summer.

No effort to attract the grosbeaks will succeed, however, unless protection is assured. Grosbeaks are already protected by law in practically every state, but, since the machinery for the enforcement of the law is often ineffective, statutory protection must be supplemented by individual action, particularly under the trespass laws. Such action has long been taken in behalf of game birds, and the wise landholder will take equal precautions to preserve the smaller insectivorous species which he is so fortunate as to have as tenants. Shooting and nest robbing must, of course, be barred. Squirrels, when allowed to become too numerous, destroy many eggs and young, but in the settled districts the worst enemy of birds is the prowling cat.

Present investigations prove that the services of grosbeaks in destroying insect pests are invaluable. Each kind pays special attention to certain pests which if unchecked would cause enormous losses. Few of our birds are to be credited with more good and with fewer evil deeds than the grosbeaks, and none more clearly deserve protection by the practical farmer.

ALFALFA LAYS ON MOST FAT

What Kind of Forage Will Produce Largest Amount of Weight in Hogs Is Difficult Problem.

(By J. R. WAGGONER.)

A Kentucky farmer who keeps about 100 hogs on his farm every year asks: "What kind of forage will produce the most fat?"

This is rather a difficult question and will depend upon the time of year and quality of forage, but when considered from a fat producing standpoint, we would feel safe in making the assertion that cow peas would give the best results for producing fat, but if we were asked what was the best forage we would say alfalfa.

The whole question depends upon the locality, but with any kind of hog pasture it will pay to feed some grain feed to harden the meat and give it a more desirable flavor. There is nothing that will produce so rapid gain in hogs as alfalfa and corn.

Castrate the Grade Bucks.

The grade buck lambs should be castrated early in the season. Only lambs of pure blood and superior quality should be saved for breeding purposes. New blood should be added to the flock by buying stock from pure blood from reputable breeders.

BEREA

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FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

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NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinsmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

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THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture, Home Science, Woodwork and Carpentry, Nursing, Printing and Book-Binding, Business Course, Etc.

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GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational	Academy	College
	School	and Normal	
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$23.00
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. Walter Morton, BEREA, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY PUBLIC SPEAKING

Judge H. C. Faulkner will address the citizens of Jackson County at the Court House in McKee, at 1 o'clock, p. m., Monday, Aug. 21, in the interest of the Republican ticket and platform, with the express view of explaining certain progressive planks in the platform.

GREEN HALL.

Green Hall, Aug. 6.—We are still having a drought around Green Hall. Our school is progressing nicely with a good attendance.—M. C. Hughes and W. H. Flanery, of this place, were in Booneville, Monday, attending county court.—Mr. James O. Robinson is very feeble.—Richard Robinson and family, from Carterville, are visiting here. Richard formerly lived at Green Hall.—Tommy Robinson, the popular shoe drummer, of Burning Springs, stayed over night with W. N. Hughes and sold him a nice bill of shoes.—Mrs. Silas Flanery is very sick at this time.—Mr. James R. Evans made a call on Green Hall folks twice this week.—Martin Cook has contracted a nice lot of wall paper to W. H. Flanery to paper his new houses.—Nancy Hughes and Kate King were the welcome guests of Mrs. Sarah Cook, Monday.—M. C. Hughes and wife attended the funeral service at Royal Oak Church house, Sunday and report that there was a large attendance there.—We had our regular meeting at Cannon's Chapel, Sunday, with Rev. Harvey Johnson as preacher. We also had a baptizing and James Bales was taken into the church.—We have our regular meeting at Rock Springs, Saturday and Sunday, with Mr. George Seale as moderator. We hope to have a nice crowd there.—Miss Mary Mahaffey is visiting her sister Emily Chappell, who lives in Shelby Co.—Mrs. W. N. Hughes is very poorly yet with stomach trouble.—Ed. Strong and wife will move into the Bowles house on Grassy Branch, soon.—W. H. Flanery is warning the road hands to work the road this week. We hope to have a much better road through by Green Hall.—M. T. Robinson and A. J. M. Tackett paid Booneville a flying visit, Saturday, and returned with a load of brick.—Robt. L. Hughes, of Green Hall, is thinking of attending school at Berea this year. We hope Robt. will go as he is a bright boy and Berea is a fine school.—John Whittaker and family are coming back from Stanton, Ky., to their old home near Green Hall.—The Rev. C. S. Wyatt and Robt. Whittaker and wife are attending the camp meeting at Winchester, Ky., this week.

HURLEY

Hurley, Aug. 12.—Several from this place attended the funeral of Oscar Brumback at Birch Lick, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Gabbard have returned to their home at Tusculum, Ill.—Mr. Joe Callahan, of Double Lick, visited his father, Mr. Robt. Callahan, of this place, last week.—Married, Aug. 10th, Mr. Elihu Hurley of this place to Miss Lavina Wilson at Middlefork. May their lives be long and prosperous.—Messrs. Pal Gabbard and John and Chris Roberts found a bee tree, Wednesday.—Corn crops are very good in this part of the country.—R. B. Anderson is in Clay County driving a team for Willey Roberts.—Miss Laura Howard is staying with her sister, Mrs. Martha Gabbard.—Mr. E. D. Gabbard and son, George, went to Berea, Tuesday.—Grover Gabbard's children are very low with whooping cough.—The Rev. George Edwards preached at the Baptist church, Sunday night.

TYNER

Tyner, Aug. 12.—The people of this vicinity are experiencing the worst drought for years. Corn and other growing crops are burning up, and farmers are watering their stock from wells.—Sheep trade is dull. Good fat weathers are only bringing \$2.00 per head.—Little Jackie, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Miller, has been seriously ill, but is slowly improving.—Mr. Wilson Chappell set fire to some brush, Thursday, and burned 100 pounds of fence.—Mr. Jess Moore had a mule last week.—Mr. Harry Moore has gone to Waco for a load of stone ware.—Messrs. Roy and Clay Moore have gone to Louisville, where they expect to secure employment.—The wheat and oats of this vicinity were threshed the past week. W. J. Jones had the best crop, 375 bushels.—Several from this vicinity will attend the funeral of E. T. Evans, at Twin Branch, Sunday.—M. F. Goodman has returned from Hamilton, O.—J. H. Jones is away on a two weeks driving trip to the mountains.—Our school is progressing nicely with 50 in attendance.

OWSLEY COUNTY TRAVELERS' REST.

Travelers' Rest, Aug. 10.—W. W. Wilson is back at the old stand ready to serve his customers again.—The Owsley Co. Teachers' Institute will convene at Booneville next week, Aug. 14 to 19 and the best in Owsley's history is expected.—Mrs. Abby Brandenburg, of Springfield, O., was the guest of Mrs. W. T. Cebel, last week.—Gracie Botner has just returned from a visit to Powell County.—Messrs. Wilder and Morton from Clark County have been in this vicinity buying sheep.—Mr. Sidney Caudill has sold his farm to Mrs. Isaac Botner and will move to Powell County.

LAUREL COUNTY VIVA

Viva, Aug. 11.—Henry C. Cloyd was hit in the head and seriously hurt, Aug. 4 by Frank Rooney, Sr., who escaped without being arrested.—Wm. Jones, of this place, was very badly burned while at work in a mine, Aug. 11. A spark of fire fell from his miner's lamp into a keg of powder which exploded. The doctor thinks he will recover.—Mr. J. A. Fanning, of East Bernstadt, died Aug. 6. He was buried at the Landrum graveyard by the K. P. Lodge. At his request his four little children will be sent to the K. P. orphan home.—Mrs. Betty Griffin and three little daughters, of Livingston, and her father, Mr. Gentry, of Hazel Patch, have been visiting the family of Tom Gentry, this week.—Miss Emma Jones, of Mildred, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mattie Newman, and will attend the London fair before she returns.—Everybody was glad to see the good rain that fell Aug. 12, for it was badly needed.—Born to the wife of Eliza Miller, Aug. 9, a fine boy.—T. C. Jones has leased his mines to John Centers for one year.—Ties, staves, lumber and tan bark haulers are doing a big business. There are about 135 wagons at this switch daily.—Rollie Beatty, operator at Wildcat mine, had a mule to get a leg broken this week.—Miss Etta Jones is visiting friends and relatives at Corbin and Flat Lick, Ky.

MADISON COUNTY KINGSTON

MADISON CO., Aug. 12.—Mr. Lewis Sandlin, Jr. of Oneida, Ky., has been visiting his father and other relatives of this place for the past week.—Miss Verna Parks spent last week with Miss Eva Engle, of Berea.—Mrs. Willie Mundy is very sick.—Mr. Sheridan Bowman, is visiting at Conway this week.—Miss Nellie Lawson and mother, of Mote, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moody, Monday.—Mr. Chester Parks, of Berea, spent Thursday night with his parents.—Mrs. Geo. Sparks, of Dreyfus, is visiting relatives at this place.—Miss Nellie Lawson, who has been attending school at St. Paul, Ind., for the past ten months returned home, Friday.—Mrs. John Powell spent Wednesday with her daughter, Mrs. Roy Hudson, of Dreyfus.—Miss Jessie Young was shopping in Berea, Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell, of Big Hill, were the guests of the former's parents, Sunday and Monday.—Died on the 5th, Mr. Paul Venable, from the effects of consumption.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bales left, Thursday, for New York where they will be the guests of their daughter for some time.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY CLIMAX

Climax, Aug. 13.—This section of the country is dry and crops are needing rain very badly.—Mr. Wm. Cummings, who has been sick with fever for some time, is getting some better.—Mr. Wash McGuire and wife have a very sick baby.—Barlow Clark made a business trip to Berea last Thursday.—We have a gipsy camp in our town at present.—Good rains have fallen all around us but the shower on Tuesday is the only one we have had since the first of July.—Walter Dinker killed a very large rattlesnake near Grant York's a few days ago. It had 15 rattles.—Grant York has finished his new cellar but will not need it this year as the dry weather has cut the vegetable crop short.—Mr. S. L. Rose made a business trip to McKee recently.—Jas. Wolf was at Disputanta, Friday, to have his wagon repaired.—Isaac Rector and son, McKinley were at Berea, Kirksville and Paint Lick visiting relatives last week from Saturday till Monday.—Our school is progressing nicely at Climax with about 70 in attendance.—Miss Maggie Dooley is the teacher.—McKinley Rector, aged 13, returned from school, Friday, very sick but with the aid of Dr. R. H. Lewis he is recovering rapidly.—Grant York is suffering badly from an inflamed hand. It was caused by a scratch and is very near blood poison.

—Mr. Nathan Clark from White Hall is visiting his brother, Mr. Barlow Clark.—The boys are working out our roads now so the people will have a better chance to travel.—Grant York traded for a fine saddle mare recently.

"WOULD DO IT AGAIN"

(Continued from first page)

harvested, the stock cared for and the chores done and he is the logical and the cheapest hand. But there is one reason that is of more importance than all others combined. Many of our young people have not been convinced that an education will pay. If they were convinced of this fact all the obstacles of age, position, and poverty, would sink into insignificance. They look about them and see that most of their neighbors have not been to college and they are living fairly well. This seems to them to be a good argument against an education. But they forget that these men got started in life 40 years ago when it was easier to start without education. That is past. The men who will make good in the future are going to be educated men.

Again they ask, "How about the man who is drawing 40 dollars per month and has a promise of a raise to \$50?" The employer could easily answer that. He knows that as a machine man may be worth \$50 to him, but he will not be the man who will get the \$100 position when one is open. Fifty dollars per month is a good price for muscle but \$100 per

month as we would be buying a new suit or taking a trip to Europe. They add to our comfort and pleasure but an education adds to our power as well as to our comfort and pleasure.

Suppose a man in an uninhabited country, with no weapons, but surrounded with an abundance of game. Let him meet a hunter carrying a gun and a deer. He is hungry. The hunter offers each of them to him for the same price. Which would he take? Most people would take the deer and are doing it every day. The deer furnishes a feast for the moment but the gun would be the means of putting all the resources of the forest in their possession. With it they could obtain a thousand deer and the gun would be more valuable than at first because they have learned how to use it.

Yes, education pays, pays in dollars and cents and in moral and spiritual power as well.

Berea College stands for an education which is power and which will make young men and young women more powerful. It offers this at small cost to overcome the difficulties of a lack of funds.

E. C. Seale.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

VETOES STATEHOOD BILL.
In a vigorous message, Tuesday, the President vetoed the bill providing for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico. His only objection is the clause in the Arizona constitution providing for the recall of judges, which, he said, would force all judges

OLD MAN SUMMERS' BOY.

When Old Man Summers' oldest boy he went away to school. Most of us 'lowed, and said so, too, old Summers was a fool. We had a High School that was taught by Hennerly Clay McKim. An' what was good enough for us was good enough for him. But any way, that boy got back an' went right straight to work. He dug right in his pa's old store just like he was a clerk. He weighed out beans and lard and bran, and then fust thing we knowed

He had a great big winder built, that stuck out in the road. An' then he got a pot of paint, an' painted up the shack; He clared up all about the place—not just in front, but back. He fixed the canned goods on the shelves, and had 'em scrub the floor

An' put some tinned winders in, an' pannels in th' door. An' bless my soul, fust thing we knowed—it made some of 'em sore

Most everybody in th' town wuz tradin' at th' store; It looked so spick-span, new an' clean, an' if you asked fer things They didn't keep, they sent 't town an' fetched 'em out, 't jings! An' it was all that boy of his, an' when the old sign read— "— & Son," we jist shook hands with Sum' an' took back what we said.

—Dallas (Texas) News.

month is a small price for brains.

What every young man wants is power—power to direct and to control; power to get a better position. But the trouble is, he is not able to see that if he goes to school for eight years he will gain more power than he can possibly get in any other way. He is not convinced that he could make a success as a lawyer, teacher, or business man at the end of a college course. He thinks that by that time all the good positions will be filled.

A young man at the end of his sophomore year in college was offered \$500 per year if he would accept the principalship of one of our high schools. He was tempted to accept, but one of his friends suggested that if he could earn \$500 per year when a sophomore he would command a much better salary if he finished college. He struggled through and would do it again.

We should not view getting an edu-

to serve under "legalized terrorism."

SENATOR FRYE DEAD.
Maine's senior Senator William F. Frye, died a week ago at his home in Lewiston. He had been a member of the Senate since 1881 and his term would not have expired till 1913. Owing to poor health he resigned the position of Pres. pro. tem. of the Senate at the beginning of the extra session. He will be succeeded by a Democrat.

COMMONS WIN

By a vote of 131 to 111 last week the House of Lords in the English Parliament agreed not to amend the Commons' Veto Bill. The measure has been the one great issue before the English public for two years. By this vote, the question is settled, the Lords acquiescing in their elimination in matters of legislation. The Lords can no longer veto a measure instituted by the Commons, and only have the power to hold it up till it is voted upon by the people.

Garden, Field and Woods Thru New Eyes

A Feature of Berea's Work that Gives New Value to the Home.

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller offered to give \$1,000,000 for a new stomach. No one was able to give it to him, but if it had been new eyes that he wanted he could have been accommodated in the Biology classes of Berea College.

That, at least, is the business of that Department.

Many boys and girls leave the farm because they are hungry for the varied scenes of the city, not knowing that with a new pair of eyes, such as could be secured by taking a term in Physical Geography, hills and valleys, winds and clouds, rocks and soil would be made to have a thousand interests which they had never had before, interests which are always about us while at work as well as when seeking pleasure.

"We can all see the plants and trees about us, but a course in Botany will make every leaf, bud, and seed a source of interest and wonder. The gray growth on the old fence or tree will be seen as more wonderful than the most exciting 'moving picture show.' The green scum on the pond will be a whole menagerie. Flowers and fruits will be of value for more than their odor or taste.

A short course in Zoology will do the same thing for animal life of every kind, while twenty mornings of Bird-study will introduce one to a hundred friends who make every hour of the day more worth living.

For those who cannot take these things separately, and thoroughly, a Nature Study class is offered which aims to give a taste of all in two terms.

How can we keep our young people on the farm and yet give them a chance to develop their minds in the best way and get the highest enjoyment out of life?

A great way, if not the only way, is to open up to them the great field of Nature through well taught Natural Science.

The aim of the Biological Department of Berea College is to do this rather than to develop a few scientists.

C. D. Lewis.

BEREA FAIR

List of Prizes and Their Winners—Names not Followed by a Money Prize are Winners of Certificates.

- Best two lbs. comb honey, Mrs. A. R. Gibbs, Kingston, \$2.50; Mrs. E. H. Wagers, Berea.
- Best home made cheese, Miss Hallie Walker, Whites Station, \$2.50; Mrs. John McWilliams, Whites Station.
- Best two lbs. of butter, Mrs. H. K. Richardson, Berea, \$2.50; Mrs. Wm. Arnschke, Richmond.
- Best baked ham, Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Richmond, \$5.00 in merchandise; Mrs. Green Turley, Richmond.
- Best loaf salt rising bread, Mrs. H. M. Samuels, Calcutt, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. R. B. Branchman, Lexington.
- Best loaf yeast rising bread, Mrs. Bert Cockington, Berea, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. Fannie Todd, Kingston.
- Best plate beaten biscuit, Miss Jessie Miller, Richmond, \$2.50 in merchandise; Miss Mary Walker, Kingston.
- Best quart home made wine, Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Richmond, \$2.50.
- Best gallon ice cream, Mrs. Joe Gilbert, Berea, \$5.00; Mrs. John McWilliams, Kingston.
- Best gallon pineapple sherbet, Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Richmond, \$5.00; Mrs. Bert Cockington, Berea.
- Best glass grape jelly, Mrs. Nannie Johnson, Richmond, \$2.50; Mrs. W. H. Duncan, Berea.
- Best white cake, Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Richmond, 100 lbs. flour; Miss Nannie Ballard, Richmond.
- Best sponge cake, Mrs. S. R. Baker, Berea, 100 lbs. flour; Mrs. Joe Gilbert, Berea.
- Best chocolate cake (chocolate in cake), Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Richmond, \$2.50; Miss Hallie Walker, Kingston.
- Best fruit cake (fruit in cake), Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Richmond, 200 lbs. flour; Mrs. Mollie Powers, Richmond.
- Best black cake, Mrs. K. A. Cornelia, Berea, \$5.00; Mrs. Mollie Powers, Richmond, \$2.50.
- Prettiest girl baby, under 18 months, Mrs. J. R. Baker, Berea, \$7.50; Mrs. J. Price, Aitchan, Kan., \$2.50.
- Prettiest boy baby, under 18 months, Mrs. W. B. Wilke, Berea, \$7.50; Mrs. N. J. Corie, Berea, \$2.50.
- Best lady rider, Miss Lizzy Moore, Berea, \$7.50; Miss Eva Lewis, Kingston, \$2.50.
- Best gentleman rider, Mr. Chas. Dunn, Whites Station, \$7.50; Mr. Edgar Doty, Kingston, \$2.50.
- Best boy rider, under 15 years, Cecil Dunn, Whites Station, \$5.00; N. C. Fitzpatrick, Paint Lick, \$2.50.
- Best girl rider, under 15 years, Miss Mary Powers, Whites Station, \$5.00; Miss Virginia Gibbs, Kingston, \$2.50.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Edgar Doty, Kingston, \$5.00; Bob Walker, Richmond, \$2.50.
- Best suckling horse colt, P. E. Baldwin, \$10.00; A. R. Gibbs, Kingston, \$5.00.
- Best suckling mare colt, Ester Pepples, \$10.00; Winston Bales, Kingston, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 1 yr. under 2, Chas. Curtis, Richmond, \$10.00; J. K. Huston, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 2 yrs. and under 3, John McWilliams, Whites Station, \$15.00; Bob Walker, Richmond, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 3 yr. and under 4, Bob Walker, Richmond, \$15.00; Edgar Doty, Kingston, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 4 yrs. and over, Edgar Doty, Kingston, \$15.00; Edgar Doty, Kingston, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 2 yrs. and under 3, John McWilliams, Whites Station, \$15.00; Bob Walker, Richmond, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 3 yrs. and under 4, Edgar Doty, Kingston, \$15.00; Tob Ellison & Son, Kingston, \$5.00.
- Best stallion, mare or gelding, 4 yrs. and over, Charley Dunn, Whites Station, \$15.00; Bob Walker, Richmond, \$5.00.

HOW TO EARN \$10 A DAY

(Continued from first page.)

times 300 times 40, which equals \$18,000. This is a very liberal estimate, for many men get less than \$1.50 a day, and few can fill out the 300 days a year for forty years.

But now let us see the value of educated labor. Most educated men are paid by the month or year, the highest salaries being those of the president and of the heads of certain big corporations—\$100,000. But let us say that the average salary is \$1,000 a year. This, of course, is low. Now, taking the same length of time, forty years, we get \$40,000 as the value of a life of educated labor. Subtracting the \$18,000, we have \$22,000 as the value of education to the worker.

It only remains now to find the average number of days those who have become educated have gone to school. In Massachusetts it is seven years of 200 days each. Let us say that it takes four years more to get a good education. That makes eleven years of 200 days each, or 2,200 days. Now, \$22,000 divided by 2,200 gives \$10 a day as the value of each day's schooling.

Ten dollars a day! The boys or girls who realize this will not want to stay out of school and will see that neglecting their lessons will be cheating themselves out of the best thing life offers.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

My farm of 100 acres, one and one-half miles from Dreyfus, Madison Co. close to schools and churches. Most of the farm in grass, 15 or 20 acres of good bottom, the rest rolling. Much post timber, cedar and locust and some tie timber. A good six room house, barn and other out buildings. Spring near house. Well watered by springs, creek and pond. In connection will trade my restaurant at London, Ky., which is one of the best business stands in the country.

Address,
J. E. Pittman,
Dreyfus, Ky.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop,
Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.
Liberty and Law.
The highest liberty is in harmony with the highest law.—Oliver.



BEREA HOSPITAL

HEALTH OF STUDENTS

Berea guards the health of its students most carefully, and the problem of keeping them in the best condition has received painstaking attention and thought. The Department of Hygiene includes the college physician, a man specially trained for this particular work; the head nurse, who is herself a mountain girl, and six apprentice nurses. The hospital equipment is most complete, including a home for nurses, a contagious disease building with twenty-five beds, a main building

with eleven beds, an operating room which is modern in every particular and the offices of the college physician.

Every student entering Berea receives soon after his entrance a free preliminary examination, including a test of the hearing and vision.

When students get sick they are taken to the hospital, where, for practically no expense, they are cared for with all the skill and devotion possible. The students who have been here one and all agree that, if they are going to be sick, Berea is the place in which to be sick.